

**SCTCMG 2018**  
**International Scientific Conference «Social and Cultural  
Transformations in the Context of Modern Globalism»**

**VALENCE OF ENGLISH NOUNS DERIVED FROM TRIVALENT  
VERBS**

Krasikova Marina Borisovna (a) \*, Safonova Olga Nikolaevna (b), Tymchuk Elena Viktorovna (s), Kucherova Svetlana Ivanovna (d), Fedorova Margarita Alekseevna (e)

\*Corresponding author

- (a) Kuban State Technological University, 2 Moskovskaya st., Krasnodar, Russia,
- (b) Kuban State Technological University, 2 Moskovskaya st., Krasnodar, Russia,
- (c) Kuban State Technological University, 2 Moskovskaya st., Krasnodar, Russia,
- (d) Kuban State Technological University, 2 Moskovskaya st., Krasnodar, Russia,
- (e) Kuban State Technological University, 2 Moskovskaya st., Krasnodar, Russia,

***Abstract***

Word combination in a sentence is a sphere of vocabulary-grammar interaction. The interaction is based on the universal principle: the relationship of semantic and syntactic combinations of a language unit. The article analyzes the valence of English nouns derived from trivalent verbs. The semantic and syntactic characteristics of verbal action nouns (VAN) depend on the base verb (BV). The dual nature of the VAN semantics is explained by the fact that the semantic indicator of action from the subordinate becomes the leading one, and the meaning of objectness changes to the position of the grammatical factor which governs the syntactic behavior of the VAN, defines the scope of its lexical combinability, i.e. it describes the syntagmatic value of the derivate. The VANs have one important feature: nouns derived from verbs adopt the valency of the base verb in the Nomina Actionis state. The BV determines combinability of the VAN and the number of semantic actants participating in the situation (semantic subject, semantic object, etc.) which help the VANs fully reveal their meanings. The findings are based on the analysis of more than eight hundred examples containing trivalent VAN derivates selected by continuous sampling from works of contemporary British and American authors.

© 2019 Published by Future Academy [www.FutureAcademy.org.UK](http://www.FutureAcademy.org.UK)

**Keywords:** Verbal noun, valence, semantic-syntactic feature, diathesis.



## **1. Introduction**

Valency is both a semantic and syntactic concept. Therefore, most studies are based on the premise that valence frames contain both semantic and syntactic descriptions of individual predicative meanings (Dušek, Hajič, & Urešova, 2014). Although the concept of valence was formulated in relation to the verb (Tesnière, 1959) and gave rise to a huge amount of research, linguists drew attention to other grammatical classes of words (parts of speech) (Herbst & Heath, 2004). In our opinion, one of the most interesting research objects is action nouns derived from verbs. We agree with those scientists who associate the valence of a verbal noun with the verb from which it is derived (Fillmore, 1994).

## **2. Problem Statement**

The relevance of the study is due to the problem of valence which is analyzed based on language behavior of a large group of derived units — abstract action nouns derived from verbs.

## **3. Research Questions**

The subject of the study is English verbal action nouns (VAN). Verbs with three actants are the basis for formation of trivalent VAN derivatives which control one subject and two objects (Tesnière, 1959). However, the terms “subject” and “object” are ambiguous: they act as synonyms for the terms “subject” and “predicate” when the formal level of the unit is characterized and as a component of the semantic structure of a sentence does not coincide with a sentence subject.

In terms of semantics, the roles of VAN can be different and depend on the situation. The list of roles (“semantic cases”) varies in quantity and quality, depending on the base for their selection and level of detail (Apresyan, 1995; Abraham, 1978; Kreidler, 1978). Semantic roles of the “protagonist” (the first participant) are as follows: an agent, a coagent, an addressee (an agent-addressee, a donator, a causator, a possessor).

The patient is a participant in the situation who is affected by the agent, the recipient is given a material object; the addressee falls under the direct action of the agent, it is a recipient of information; an objective is an object that existed before the situation began, affected by the agent; the resultative is an object, a situation resulted from of an action; the deliberate is a being / object, phenomenon which is an object of the addressee's intellectual action; the donative is an object in the transfer situation; the possessive is an object of possession.

## **4. Purpose of the Study**

The aim of the work is to study actualization of the semantic-syntactic valency of English verbal action nouns

## **5. Research Methods**

The following methods were used: descriptive, structural, and quantitative.

## 6. Findings

According to L. Tesnière (Tesnière, 1959), trivalent BVs which are the motivating basis of the derivative, are declarative verbs (speaking) and transfer verbs as well as verbs with opposite meanings (ask - answer, ask - give): (1) *They set off amicably together, and their conversation was of such things as slicing and pulling and how to perfect of chip shot onto the green.* The study of derivatives semantics has slightly expanded the range of their semantic groups (Zolotov, 1982).

**Table 01.** Quantitative analysis of semantic groups of verbs and derivative action nouns

No	Semantics groups of BVs	Examples	Amount	
			absolute	%
1.	Action			
1.1.	speaking	<i>to explain</i> → <i>explanation</i> ‘объяснение’	372	43
1.2.	transfer of a material object	<i>to sell</i> → <i>sell</i> <i>trade</i> ‘→ trading	325	37.6
1.3.	Causing physical or social actions	<i>to kill</i> → <i>killing</i> , <i>to claim</i> → <i>claiming</i>	68	7.9
1.4.	Movement in space and time	<i>to postpone</i> ‘→ <i>postponement</i> , <i>to transfer</i> → <i>transference</i>	23	2.6
1.5.	Specific physical action	<i>to write</i> ‘→ <i>writing</i> , <i>to show</i> ‘показывать’ → <i>show</i> ‘показ’	22	2.5
1.6.	Sociative or intersubject action	<i>to struggle</i> ‘бороться’ → <i>struggle</i> , <i>to save</i> → <i>saving</i>	20	2.3
2.	Interpersonal communication	<i>to help</i> → <i>help</i> ‘	17	2
3.	Intellectual state	<i>to think</i> → <i>thinking</i>	11	1.3
4.	Modal component	<i>to permit</i> → <i>permission</i>	7	0.8
	<b>Total</b>		<b>865</b>	<b>100</b>

According to Tesnière, VANs derived from trivalent BVs are the most difficult to use and interpret (Tesnière, 1959). Firstly, it is difficult to identify the number of actants, since the same word can have different control models and represent different meanings, cf. : (2) *Father gives me an allowance, and I've got lots of houses to live in and clothes...* The VAN is derived from the verb *to allow sth to sb*, which means *to let sb have sth*, i.e. the VAN is Sub (a causator expressed by the noun *father*), Ob1 (the objective expressed by the minor subordinate sentence *I've got ...*) and Ob2 (the recipient expressed by the object pronoun *me*). In (3), the situation is different. The VAN derived from the verb *to allow for sb / sth* and involves two semantic actants: Sub (the agent expressed by the personal pronoun *you*) and Ob1 (the patient expressed by the object pronoun *him*). Secondly, it is difficult to specify the actant (first, second or third), since English allows for inversions.

The subject of the sentence is not always the semantic subject of the action, cf. (4) *So Jem received most of his information from Miss Stephanie Crawford.* The VAN is derived from the verb *to inform sb of / about sth*. The subject is *Miss Stephanie Crawford* (addresser), and the Ob1 is *Jem* (addressee). Thirdly, there are verbs which belong simultaneously to two types, cf. : *to ask sb about sb / sth*; *to ask sth of sb*. The

VAN inherits from the BV its object control. These two objects are variables. The active object (person) can occupy different positions.

Contextual uses of the VANs have been identified in two variants. They reflect aspectual meanings of the BV in the VAN semantics - 'process', 'act / fact', 'repeatability of actions'.

The first variant is the independent, free use of a derivative, cf. : (5) (5) *They have long argument with the referee about his decision.* The VAN derived from v.t. *to argue* has Sub (coagents - *they*) and semantic Ob1 (patientive - *the referee*) and Ob2 (deliberate - *decision*). The semantic background of the VAN meaning is associated with clear differential elements in the sentence. The meaning 'action' is explained by the use of the adjective *long* which is used before the VAN and has a feature of action development that the VAN has. The meaning 'repetition of the action' is conveyed by a background of ambiguity, eg: (6) *Having never questioned Jem's pronouncements, I saw no reasons to begin now.* The context of the sentence contains the adverb *never* which characterizes the action as usual, regularly repeated by the subject. In addition, the VAN of the sentence derived from the verb *to pronounce sth for / against sb / sth* is used in the plural form. The meaning 'act / fact' is indicated by contextual indications of momentariness, suddenness or completeness of an action, cf. : (7) *The male population of the class rushed as one to her assistance.* The BV of the noun *assistance* is *to assist sb in / with sth*, and the verb-predicate of the sentence *to rush* specifies the circumstances of the action of the VAN as it means *to go or come with great speed/act hastily, suddenly*.

The second use of the VAN is a two-component use in various modifications of the N of N. model. According to A.I. Smirnitsky (Smirnitsky, 1959, p. 247), the phrase formed by the N of N model is an autonomous unit, both in structural design and in terms of semantic integrity. Any subject-dependent word carries an element of attribute. In the phrase N of N, the definition of a name is transmitted by a noun which denotes objectivity.

Any subject-dependent word has an attributive element. In the phrase N of N, the definition of a name is expressed by a noun which means objectivity. Attached with *of*, it weakens its objective meaning and takes on the character of a definition to reflect the attribute. The preposition *of* and the postpositive definition contribute to the fact that the relationship between phrase components are understood as relationship between two nouns, i.e. the noun feature is through the relationship. The VAN in the phrase N of N can occupy different positions, including the first one, cf. : (8) *His attitude towards you is demonstration of affection.* With the help of the preposition *of*, a feature characterizing the VAN is added to the VAN derived from the verb *to demonstrate sth to sb*. If the VAN takes the second position, it becomes a definition, cf. : (9) (9) *...she had little now in common with that early photograph of herself, and no trace of that wistful expression remained.* The semantics of the phrase is complicated by the fact that the preposition *of* connects the VAN derived from the verb *to express sth to sb* and the noun *trace*. Before the VAN, there is an additional definition which specifies the meaning of the word *expression* as a manifestation of person's feelings or mood which in turn are reflected on his face and / fixed by the photo. The research did not identify cases when trivalent derivatives occupy both positions in the phrase.

There are examples when derived nouns take both positions, but the trivalent derivative explicates only one component, cf. : (10) *For some reason, my first year of school had wrought a great change in our relationship: Calpurnia's tyranny, unfairness, and meddling in my business had faded to gentle grumbings*

of general disapproval. The first component is occupied by a trivalent derivative which is derived from the verb *to grumble at / to sb about / at / over sth*, and the second one is a bivalent derivative derived from the verb *to disapprove of sb / smth*. This position causes the semantics of the components to act towards each other. The first component of the phrase is used in plural which characterizes its action as repeatable, and the second component, the VAN, is used as a function of the definition, contains an additional characteristic *general* which marks the action as permanent. The absence of semantically common associations in a very concise language context is due to the limited information content of the meaning of the English sentence. Although abstract nouns summarize the whole sentence, reducing it to a phrase, become a knot of substantiveness, a kind of a semantic whole which opens a certain number of syntactic positions, their number is limited (Kurilovich, 1962, p. 64; Fillmore, 1968). The dual variability of the contextual use of the VAN in the sentence can be explained. The first use is associated with nominalization, and the second one - with the theory of cases (Gak, 1992; Fillmore, 1968).

Expression of the meaning of action with objectivity extends the variability of the syntactic use of the derived unit.

Distribution in the categorical semantics of derivatives determines a significant difference in VAN syntactic status. The main syntactic functions of names with specific semantics are the functions of the subject and the object, while the derivative can only take the position of the subject or object of the verb-predicate action, but in no case should they perform their functions, because the VAN action cannot perform an action and cannot be spread by an action. The VAN in (5) denotes an action. As a part of the sentence, it becomes an actant of a verb-predicate *to have sth*, but the VAN is not the subject of the action of a verb-predicate. Their combination in the sentence structure means that both words have the same subject actant. For the verb-predicate, it is a personal pronoun *they* – an obligatory subject the sentence. It replaces the Sub of the derivated action, eliminates the need to repeat it in the predicative center of the sentence. In terms of semantics, the combination *they have a long argument* is interpreted as *they argue*. The verb-predicate *have* does not mean possession. It performs a functional role. (11) *She changed the conversation*. The VAN is an addition to the verb-predicate *to change sb / sth*. The subject of the sentence is both an actant of the verb-predicate and the semantic Sub of the verbal noun. Therefore, its additional presence is not, cf.: (11a) *She changed her conversation*. This sentence is impossible because *she cannot talk to herself*.

Substitution of another pronoun makes the sentence impossible as well, cf. : (11b) \* *She changed their conversation*. In this case, the verb-predicate should be substituted with the verb *to interrupt* '. (12) *He enjoyed this friendly conversation*. The analysis of this sentence may be similar to the previous one, but the VAN is complemented by the adverb *friendly* which implies participants of the conversation initiated by the VAN agent and the subject of the verb-predicate. (13) *I said and explained my involvement in Walter's affairs*. The VAN is derived from the verb *to contain sb / sth in (doing) smth* and denotes the action, but the verb *to explain* causes the need for repeating the Sub action of the VAN, since you can explain something only for yourself or someone. The name of an action when the semantic actant of the VAN is the subject of the sentence, i.e. the semantic actant of the verb-predicate, can be joined to the verbs *to have* (cf. (5)); *to receive* (transfer verbs, cf. (4)); *to enjoy* (verbs of perception, cf. (12)).

VANs can perform different syntactic functions: the subject (553 examples = 64%), cf. (one); objects (553 examples = 64%), cf. (five); circumstances (76 cases - 8.9%), cf. (6); definitions (18 examples = 2.1%), cf. (9)

The study found that trivalent derivatives do not fully actualize all the semantic participants in their structure. In (1), where the VAN is used as a subject, the complete semantic structure is broken by the verb predicate *to be*. It seems that sentence restructuring with the verb transfer would be possible and grammatically correct, cf. : (1b) *They set off amicably together, and their conversation of such things as slicing and pulling ... was full of joy*. A similar situation is presented in (5), where the VAN is used as an object, and its semantic structure is broken by the verb-predicate *to have*. In this case, it is impossible to indicate an additional subject for the VAN (cf. *\*They have their long conversation...*).

As an object, a Sub actant of the verb-predicate is the semantic subject of the VAN (see 2.4.1). In the syntactic function of the subject (218 = 25%), the VAN either indicates the Sub action, cf. (1), or hides semantic actants, cf. (14) *The discussion proceeded*. (see 6.3.2).

As a circumstance, the VAN specifies the circumstances of the action of one of the actants, therefore it can lose the need for their additional repetition. As a definition, the VAN describes the subject and does not indicate semantic actants of its action.

As for the syntactic use of the VAN, it is clear that trivalent derivatives tend to be used as objects or subjects. As circumstances or definitions of trivalent VANs, it is difficult to reflect all the components of their semantic structures. Analysis of the syntactic manifestation of a derivative is not sufficient to determine its syntactic status. The VAN relations are determined by VAN semantics. A derivative becomes a syntactic unit complicating the sentence, concentrating its meaning (Kubryakova, 2004; Kurilovich, 1962).

According to K. Sommerfeldt (Sommerfeldt, 1973), actant positions under the VAN can be occupied by different language units: 1) nouns in the possessive case, cf. (6); 2) nouns with prepositions, cf. (4), (8), (13); 3) possessive pronouns, cf. (1); 4) relative adjectives, cf. (12); 5) infinitive groups, cf. (15): (15) *Nobody knew what form of intimidation Mr.Radley employed to keep Boo out of sight.*; 6) clauses, cf. (18); 7) gerundial constructions, cf. (16): (16) *On the following morning he went up to town, there to meet a friend who was thinking of starting a garage and who fancied that Bobby's cooperation might be valuable.*

Of interest is the definition of linguistic possibilities of the expression of each semantic VAN actants.

**Table 02.** Quantitative description of the ways of expressing the semantic subject of trivalent nouns

No	Ways of expressing the semantic subject of trivalent nouns	Amount	
		Abs.	%
1.	Not expressed VAN Sub	651	75.3
2.	Possessive pronoun (often + human Ob1)	101	11.6
3.	Possessive noun	56	6.5
4.	Relative adjective	29	3.4
5.	Prepositional noun	17	2
6.	Clause	9	1
7.	Subjective noun	2	0.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 03.** The ways of expressing the semantic object Ob1 of trivalent nouns

No	Ways of expressing the semantic object Ob1 of trivalent nouns	Amount	
		Abs.	%
1.	Non expressed VAN Ob1	56	64.9
2.	Possessive pronoun	121	14.0
3.	Prepositional noun	101	11.6
4.	Clause	45	5.2
5.	Infinitive group	37	4.3
	<b>Bcero</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 04.** The ways of expressing the semantic object Ob2 of trivalent nouns

No	Ways of expressing the semantic object Ob2 of trivalent nouns	Amount	
		Abs.	%
1.	Ob2 ОСД не выражен.	651	75.3
2.	Prepositional noun	129	14.9
3.	Relative adjective	49	5.7
4.	Clause	27	3.1
5.	Gerund group	9	1.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>100</b>

In addition to the examples identified by K. Zomerfeldt, we found those where the subject actant directly joins the VAN, cf. : (17) *She heard Mrs Talbot affectionate greetings from the shadows*. The subject is the addressee *Mrs Talbot*. The same is true for sentence (5), where the emphatic construction which reverses the word order of the sentence is used. The subject is directly attached to the VAN *intimidation*.

Tables 2-4 show that 1) semantic actants of trivalent derivatives are not expressed in sentences; 2) each of the semantic positions in a predicate is formed in a certain number of ways; 3) the choice of the method for registration of a particular actant depends on the VAN meaning and the meaning of the verb-predicate.

The mechanism of interaction of semantic and syntactic characteristics is reflected by the "diathesis". According to A. A. Kholodovich, it describes the relationship between semantic actants of a situation and syntactic participants (Kholodovich, 1970). There are two diatheses - the initial diathesis (each semantic actant corresponds to its usual valence), and the derivative one (Paducheva, 1977). A special case of the derivative diathesis is a reduced diathesis (violation of the initial mutual relationship is complicated by the lack of syntactic valence for any semantic VAN actant, cf. (5) absent Ob2 (*about his decision*). The construction is considered elliptic if it allows substitution of a zero actant with a nonzero one. Ellipsis can be of several types:

The semantic actant can be omitted in a sentence for syntactic reasons: it is already expressed in the sentence by one of the verb-predicate actants: the VAN actant is identified in the sentence and is marked with (Øref) showing its anaphorical relation with one of the actants of the verb-predicate, cf. (18) *I played that summer with more than vague anxiety despite Jem's assurances (Ob1 Øref of me) that Boo Redley was dead...*. The absent Ob1 is marked by Øref which enters the anaphoric relationship with one of the actants of the verb-predicate, namely with the subject "P".

Sentences with the omitted VAN actant which can be established only within a wider context contain one more type of ellipsis. The semantic actant has no anaphoric relationship with any member of the

sentence. This actant is marked by  $\emptyset\Sigma x$ , cf. (19) *Mr. Avery's direct predictions (Ob1 $\emptyset\Sigma x$  и Ob2 $\emptyset\Sigma x$ ) came true*. In this example, the  $\Sigma x$  lexeme characterizes possible actants (eg: *the prediction of a bad weather for us*) and represents the absent Obj which is identified based on previous or subsequent contexts.

The third type of ellipsis can be found in sentences with an absent actant. It refers to the whole range of subjects. The semantic actant has a universal character and is denoted by the lexeme  $\emptyset Yx$ , which explains the ellipsis with the quantifier of generality. (20) *The Radly place was inhabited by an unknown entity the mere description of whom (Ob1  $\emptyset ref$  – an unknown entity) (Sub  $\emptyset Yx$  – by everybody) (Ob2  $\emptyset ref$  – to us) was enough to make us behave for days on end*. The lexeme  $\emptyset Yx$  means an ellipse with a quantifier of generality, i.e., any person can be the subject of a predicate. It is assumed that anyone can be Sub.

**Table 05.** Diatheses of trivalent nouns

No	Diatheses	Number	
		absolute	%
1.	Sub-+ Ob1-+ Ob2-+	-	-
2.	Sub-+ Ob1-+ Ob2- $\emptyset ref$	27	3.1
4.	Sub-+ Ob1- $\emptyset ref$ Ob2- $\emptyset ref$	68	7.9
5.	Sub- $\emptyset ref$ Ob1-+ Ob2-+	26	2.9
6.	Sub- $\emptyset ref$ Ob1-+ Ob2- $\emptyset ref$	89	10.3
7.	Sub- $\emptyset ref$ Ob1- $\emptyset ref$ Ob2-+	49	5.7
8.	Sub- $\emptyset ref$ Ob1- $\emptyset ref$ Ob2- $\emptyset ref$	83	9.6
9.	Sub-+ Ob1-+ Ob2- $\emptyset\Sigma x$	28	3.3
11.	Sub-+ Ob1- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob2- $\emptyset\Sigma x$	35	4.0
12.	Sub- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob1-+ Ob2-+	24	2.7
14.	Sub- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob1- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob2-+	27	3.1
15.	Sub- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob1- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob2- $\emptyset\Sigma x$	61	7.2
23.	Sub-+ Ob1- $\emptyset ref$ Ob2- $\emptyset\Sigma x$	29	3.4
24.	Sub- $\emptyset ref$ Ob1-+ Ob2- $\emptyset\Sigma xM$	110	12.7
26.	Sub-+ Ob1- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob2- $\emptyset ref$	20	2.3
27.	Sub- $\emptyset ref$ Ob1- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob2-+	55	6.4
28.	Sub- $\emptyset ref$ Ob1- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob2- $\emptyset ref$	39	4.5
29.	Sub- $\emptyset ref$ Ob1- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob2- $\emptyset\Sigma x$	19	2.2
31.	Sub- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob1- $\emptyset ref$ Ob2-+	33	3.8
32.	Sub- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob1- $\emptyset ref$ Ob2- $\emptyset ref$	17	2.0
33.	Sub- $\emptyset\Sigma x$ Ob1- $\emptyset ref$ Ob2- $\emptyset\Sigma x$	15	1.7
35.	Sub-+ Ob1- $\emptyset ref$ Ob2- $\emptyset Yx$	7	0.8
44.	Sub- $\emptyset Yx$ Ob1- $\emptyset ref$ Ob2- $\emptyset ref$	4	0.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Thus, four representations of the VAN semantic valences are possible: a present actant, an absent actant marked by a zero-reflexive lexeme ( $\emptyset ref$ ) and the lack of relationship with a supposed quantifier of existence ( $\emptyset\Sigma x$ ) or a quantifier of community ( $\emptyset Yx$ ).

Calculation of the diatheses of derivatives shows: 1) which diathesis is actualization of the semantic VAN actant connected with; 2) which number of semantic actants does the VAN have? 3) which lexeme denotes a zero actant:  $\emptyset ref$ ,  $\emptyset\Sigma x$ ,  $\emptyset Yx$ . Taking into account all possible characteristics, 52 theoretical and logical possibilities of the relationship between semantic actants and syntactic valencies, or diatheses, were obtained (Krasikova, 2017). In speech, 22 diatheses can be actualized (see Table 5).

As stated before, there were no cases for trivalent derivatives when all semantic actants are expressed, i.e., there is no full diathesis for trivalent derivatives (Table 5).

The study identified 6 diathesis models where one/all semantic actants enter anaphoric relationships with the actants of the verb-predicate (Table 5, lines 2-8). The cases when one / all actants are identified on the basis of the previous or subsequent context are represented by 14 models (see Table 5, lines 9-15).

An increase in cases is due to the nature of the material under study. Literary texts have a limited number of active characters, events, features are specified, there are dialogues which reveal knowledge of situations. Nine diathesis models were revealed (the use of actants entering the anaphoric relationship is combined, and situations with a quantifier of existence (Table 5, lines 23-33).

Sentences where one of the elements of the semantic structure can be attributed to the whole range of VAN objects / subjects are represented by two diatheses. In the artistic text, a reference to a well-known fact is assumed, or the situation allows performance of the action by any VAN subject (Table 5, lines 34-52).

## 7. Conclusion

Trivalent VANs are derived from semantically trivalent transitional verbs, most of which are speech and transfer verbs. The VANs adopt their semantic-syntactic valence and are characterized by the presence of three actants at the semantic level (see 6.1 - 6.2).

Complex relationships of the VANs in the syntactic structure are determined by the derivative semantics which determines the textual use of the VAN in the sentence (see 6.3.1). The name of the action is not and cannot be the name of an object or the name of a subject of the action of the verb-predicate and represents a syntactic unit which enriches the semantics and structure of the utterance (see 6.3.2).

Of 865 sentences, trivalent derivatives express objects, subjects, circumstances and compliments. However, syntactic functions do not actualize all the components of the semantic structure (see 6.3.3).

Actants can be expressed using different language means (see 6.4).

Of 52 theoretically possible diatheses of trivalent VANs, 22 diatheses were identified (see Table 5). For all trivalent VANs, there is no diathesis with expressed Sub, Ob1 and Ob2 (see Table 5, paragraph 1).

Six models describe one / all semantic actants of the VAN entering anaphoric relationships with one of the actants of the verb-predicate, of which the majority are sentences where Sub and Ob2 are replaced (89 sentences = 10.3%). The share of models where three components of the VAN semantic structure are replaced is 9,6% (83 sentences), the share of models where only Ob1 and Ob2 are replaced is 7.9% (68 sentences), the number of sentences where Sub and Ob1 are replaced is 26 (= 2,9%) (see Table 5, paragraph 2-8).

There are 14 models where there is no semantic actant (it is not named) and can be restored from the previous / subsequent context (see section 6.5). The number of sentences when semantic actants are modeled by the quantifier of existence, and the lexeme  $\emptyset\Sigma x$  hides three actants is 61 (7.2%). The number of sentences when semantic actants are modeled by the quantifier of existence, and the lexeme  $\emptyset\Sigma x$  hides only Ob1 and Ob2 is 35 (= 4%). The number of sentences when semantic actants are modeled by the quantifier of existence, and the lexeme  $\emptyset\Sigma x$  is used instead of Ob2 is 28 (= 3.3%). The number of sentences when semantic actants are modeled by the quantifier of existence, and the lexeme  $\emptyset\Sigma x$  replaces Sub and

Ob1 is 27 (= 3.1%). The number of sentences when semantic actants are modeled by the quantifier of existence, and the lexeme ØΣx hides only Sub is 24 (= 2.7%) (Table 5, lines 9-15).

Nine models represent situations when two previous characteristics are combined: one of the semantic actants of is replaced by the actant of the verb-predicate, and the second is determined from a wider context, most of the sentences are cases where the object actant 1 remains pronounced, the semantic Sub is replaced by an actant of a verb-predicate, and Ob is revealed from the extended context (110 sentences = 12.7%) (see Table 5, paragraphs 23-34). Two models represent sentences when an universal actant enters the structure with an actant of the semantic structure of the VAN action substituted with an actant of the verb-predicate (Table 5, lines 35, 44).

Actualization of the components of the VAN semantic structure is influenced by semantics of the verb-predicate; the positional role of the VAN; VAN semantics; grammatical features of the English sentence; a type of the text.

## References

- Abraham, W. (1978). Valence and case: Remarks on their contribution to the identification of grammatical relations. In the book Abraham W. (Ed.). *Valence, semantic case and grammatical relations*. (pp. 695-729). Amsterdam.
- Apresyan, Yu. D. (1995). *Lexical semantics. Synonymous language means*. Selected Works. Volume I. Moscow: Languages of Russian Culture.
- Dušek, O., Hajič, J., Urešova, Z. (2014). Verbal valency frame detection and selection in Czech and English. In *Proceedings of the 2nd Workshop on EVENTS: Definition, Detection, Coreference, and Representation*, (pp. 6–11). Baltimore, Maryland.
- Fillmore, Ch. (1968). *The case for case*. In Fillmore Ch. (Ed.) *Universals in linguistic theory*. New York: Reinehart.
- Fillmore, Ch. J. (1994). *The Hard Road from Verbs to Nouns In Honor of William S-Y Wang: Interdisciplinary Studies on Language and Language Change* (pp. 105-129). Taiwan: Pyramid Press.
- Gak, V. G. (1992). Nomination action. In the book V. G. Gak (ed.) *Logical Analysis of Language: Models of Action*. (pp. 47-65). Moscow: Science.
- Herbst, Th., Heath, D. (2004). *A Valency Dictionary of English: A Corpus-Based Analysis of the Complementation Patterns of English Verbs, Nouns and Adjectives*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Kholodovich, A. A. (1970). *Voice. Voice category*. Leningrad.
- Krasikova, M. B. (2017). Diathesis: from word to text. In the book *Philological and socio-cultural issues of science and education* (pp. 85-91). Krasnodar: Publishing house KubSTU.
- Kreidler, Ch. W. (1998). *Introducing English Semantics*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Kubryakova, E. S. (2004). *Language and knowledge: on the way to gaining knowledge about the language: Parts of speech from a cognitive point of view. The role of language in the knowledge of the world*. Moscow: Languages of Slavic culture.
- Kurilovich, J. (1962). *Derivation is lexical and syntactic derivation*. In the book Kurilovich J. (ed.). *Essays on linguistics*. Moscow: Foreign literature.
- Paducheva, E. V. (1977). *Derivative diathesis from predicative names in Russian. Problems of linguistic typology and language structure*. (pp. 84-107). Leningrad: Science.
- Smirnitky, A. I. (1959). *The morphology of the English language*. Moscow: Foreign literature.
- Sommerfeldt, K. E. (1973). *Zur Besetzung der Leerstellen von Valenzträgern*, DaF, pp. 95-102.
- Tesnière, L. (1959). *Elements de syntaxe structural*. Paris: Klincksieck
- Zolotov, G. A. (1982). *Communicative aspects of Russian syntax*. Moscow: Science.