LOCATIVE SYNTACTIC-SEMANTIC CONSTRUCTIONS WITH PREPOSITION "ON"

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Abstract:

The syntaxes considered in this section differ from all previous syntaxes in their syntax and semantic features. They constitute the paradigmatic series of interactive syntaxes that are categorized as substantial. Consider the following sentences, in which prepositional combinations are endowed with syntactic semantic sign of interactivity (repeatability, repetition, multiple) The article presents theoretical ideas in this regard and proves them with examples.

Keywords: Location; orientation; combination; dependent; demonstrated; replacement; public; union' tribe; repeatability; repetition; multiple; connotative.

Introduction

Locative is a semantic role which identifies the location or spatial orientation of a state oration. A locative semantic role does not imply motion to, from, or across the location.

1. On which play did we decide to put?
2. On the play, Romeo and Juliet, we decided to put.
3. We decided to put seriously on the play, Romeo and Juliet.
4. We put on the play, Romeo and Juliet, and they, on the play,
5. On which chair did John sit?
6. On his chair John sat.
7. John sat quietly on his chair.
8. John sat on the chair, and Mary, on the floor.
9. On which coat did John try?
10. On this coat John tried.

In English, a condition with the preposition "on" in a dependent position can be used to indicate a place to improve an action. In this case, a syntaxes is revealed, which is characterized by a syntax-semantic and a sign of locality. Consider several sentences in which the prepositional combination is in a dependent position: Hastings was jotting down by the window. Harry demonstrated a very good performance on the stage. Both of them had to talk. To determine the syntactic-semantic feature of locality, one can apply the transformation of replacing the element under investigation adverb there: Hastings was jotting down sitting by the window there. In addition to the transformation with there, all translated sentences can be subjected to

experiment with the replacement of the preposition "on" expressing spatial relations. He helped him to transcribe his notes. Thus, the possibility of replacing the combination "on + S" by an adverb there or by a combination in front of S indicates the presence of a sign of locality in the syntactic semantic content of the elements under study:

1. John tried happily on the coat.

2. John tried on this coat, and Mary, on that skirt.

3. On what expression did John's face take?

4. On a happy expression John's face took.

5. John's face took gradually on a happy expression.

6 John's face took on a happy expression, but Mary's face, on a sad one.

7. On which bus did John get?

8. On bus 101 John got.

9. John got quickly on bus 101.

10. John got on bus 101, and Mary, on bus 104.

11. On which light did John turn?

12. On the lamp John turned.

13. John turned quickly on the lamp.

14. John turned on the lamp, and Mary, on the TV set.

15. On which relative did John depend?

16. On his grandma John depended.

17. John depended heavily on his grandma.

18. John depended on his grandma, and Mary, on her grandpa.

19. On which milk did John insist?

20. On whole milk John insisted.

21. John insisted unreasonably on whole milk.

32. John insisted on whole milk, but Mary, on low-fat milk.

The lexical base of locative syntaxes are substantial with the following meanings: a) nouns indicating the place or location of an object in space (a house, a name, a building, an alter, a stall, an instrument) b) nouns pointing to a work of art (a picture, a statue) c) nouns with the beginning of collectivity (public, union, tribe) d) nouns denoting related relationships (a man, a woman) his sons. e) nouns denoting the names of dishes and fruits. a fruit, mutton. a plate of fruit. f) nouns denoting meteorological, geographical, and astronomical phenomena (sun moon warmth) they were sitting before the sun. g) nouns denoting a profession (a mayor, an official) he stand before the manager

h) nouns toponyms and acronyms (center, place, opera, shop) and) nouns denoting a person's appearance (figure, eye, brow a lip) k) nouns denoting the names of animals (dog, a bird, a hound) l) nouns animation, denoting persons proper names, pseudonyms and then (king, knight, a queen) m) nouns denoting abstract notions of a phenomenon (tribunal, injustice, possibility) a substantial locative syntaxes has variants pronounced combinations pronominal with the preposition on. We have identified combinations of pronominal variants: a variant before me, a variant on him, a variant on her, a variant on it, a variant on us, a variant on you, a variant on

them. The combinations on what, on which, in the position of the dependent component in the subordinate clause serve as means of expressing a relative (syntax) syntax, which differs from other syntaxes as being endowed with syntax and semantic sign of relativity. On the syntactic semantic feature of relativity. A.M. Mukhin writes: a peculiar group of pronoun lexemes is relative pronouns who, whom, which, that, whose, which is used only in subordinate dependent sentences, performing the union function in them. In other words, the syntactic connection between the subordinate and the main application is made precisely through the relative pronoun, which is to introduce the subordinate application. In this case, the relative pronoun, in contrast to the subordinate union, acts as an elementary syntactic unit (often in combination with a preposition), which are in one or another syntactic connection with another elementary unit in the subordinate clause. A syntaxiko semantic attribute of locality is proved by an experiment with the replacement of a prepositional variant of a locative relative syntaxem by its non-predictable variant, which is expressed by the where pronoun. It is possible to carry out the transformation of omission of the pronominal elements: In this case, there is a replacement of the expressed variant of the locative relative syntaxem by a partly expressed variant of it (from the formal means of expression there is only a preposition). The locative relational syntaxema has a number of connotative variants, represented by combinations of the preposition on with relative pronouns on which. on whom, on what. A distinctive feature of the on what option is that this combination is most often used in colloquial speech (both in its book and oral versions). The implementation of the variants on whom and on which is determined by the lexical semantic anteceptive element: in cases where a substantive element with a face value is used in this position, the on whom variant is realized, and in other cases, the variant on which.

The adverbial element on is considered as a locative syntaxem proper, since the element on is deprived of the categorial sign of substantiality. Compare the above sentences with the following sentences: Again the run ice broke away on and on. In the first sentences we observe the implementation of the locative syntaxemi itself. This syntaxem, devoid of the sign of substantiality, can be expressed by various adverbial elements. The substantive locative syntaxema is combined with various determinants, and its lexical base consists of nouns of various semantics. The study of the locative syntax itself is not included in our tasks, since the combination of the sentence does not serve as means of its expression:

Phrasal and Non-phrasal Verbs in the Configuration of V-P-NP

 V-on-NP

 take on NP – They took on their rivals

take on NP – The boy has just taken on his jacket

turn on NP – The audience turned on to the magician

set on NP – The Hopkins have already set on a journey

capitalize on NP – We have to capitalize on our actions

feed on NP – The boy fed on milk

try on NP – You must try on this suit

trespass on NP – They all trespassed on the border

cheer on NP – The man cheered on the player

act on NP – The government acted on the law

get on NPc – Simon must get on the bus

work on NP – My uncle is working on his skill

focus on NP – Never lose your focus on the goal

slip on NP – The little boy slipped on the ice

dwell on NP – I like dwelling on my own residence

concentrate on NP – Pupils, concentrate on the lesson

insist on NP – We insist on your presence

call on NP – My friend calls on me occasionally

depend on NP – Everything depends on you

remark on NP – There is no remarks on this issue

experiment on NP – The chemist experimented on the element

agree on NP – I cannot agree on this matter

put on NPd – Stones put on her coat

put on NPe – Just put on your own view

put on weight - He has recently put on some weight

put on the brake - The driver put on the brake suddenly

go on a diet – it is difficult to go on a diet

The syntaxes considered in this section differ from all previous syntaxes in their syntax and semantic features. They constitute the paradigmatic series of interactive syntaxes that are categorized as substantial. Consider the following sentences, in which prepositional combinations are endowed with syntactic semantic sign of interactivity (repeatability, repetition, multiple). He went on crying. Before proceeding to the proof of the presence of a sign of iteration, it should be noted that the underlined combinations in each case represent one syntax, that is, one indivisible syntactic integer. This feature of underlined combinations is confirmed by the impossibility of omitting their components. Day on day, he went on crying. The presence of a sign of interactivity in the content of combinations of the type can be revealed by means of experiments with the replacement of one variant of interactive syntax by another.

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