

SEMANTICS OF THE GERMAN VERB IN THE FRAMEWORK OF STRUCTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL SENTENCE MODELS

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Abstract : The authors of the article consider the functions of the dative case in the use of German verbs not just in structural, but in structurally functional models of sentences, so they tried to consider them in a somewhat graduated manner, depending on the increase in the quantitative side of the sentence models.

Key words: verb, case, meaning, semantics, sentence model, language, structure

INTRODUCTION

Many foreign linguists studied certain aspects of the functioning of the dative in the German language: A. Weiss and P. Polenz studied the features of its pragmatic specifics; A.B. Isachenko, D. Krohn investigated the expression by the dative of belonging relations; G. Helbig, I. Schmidt - valence status; G. Schaefer - his semantic roles [Svistula, 2010, 3].

The functioning of the dative in German was also studied by B.A. Abramov (2004), V. Admoni (1986), I.V. Borovkova (2002), V. Gladrov (1998), G. Glintz (1962), Duden (2006), O. I. Moskalskaya (1966), I.-E.S. Rakhmankulova (1994), S.S. Whistula (2010), M.D. Stepanova, G. Helbig (1978), JI.JI. Cherksova (1974), U. Engel (1996), J. Erben (1956).

Turning to the meanings of the case forms, we will immediately see that none of the cases has a single meaning, which could serve as a reliable criterion for assigning a particular norm to a particular case, and, consequently, as a criterion

for calculating the number of cases. Attempts to reduce the different meanings of each of the cases to one basic meaning, if they were further feasible, are essentially an attempt to restore the hypothetical original meanings of the cases [Bokarev, 1954, p. 33]. Works of the last decades, writes N.Yu. Shvedova, showed that the search for the invariant meaning of the case in the same spirit as R. Jakobson did is unrealistic; in any case, in relation to the modern linguistic state, they did not give encouraging results. For a separate case as a member of an integral case system, such a single one, to varying degrees and in different forms, but in all uses of the present meaning cannot be found. "The thesis about the presence in each case of a semantic invariant, somehow present in all syntactic positions of this case and uniting all of its traditionally calculated meanings into a certain semantic whole, could not get a proof statement" [Shvedova, 1978, p. 451].

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Investigating the semantics of the German verb within the framework of structural-functional sentence models, we noted the different behavior of the dative case within different types of sentence models, depending on their functions. Here is the definition of the linguistic model given by MM Gukhman: "A linguistic model is understood as a mentally created structure that reproduces in a schematized (simplified) and visual form the essential relations and connections of the linguistic system."

We have established the following types of structural and functional models of sentences:

- 1) initial, 2) modifying, 3) contextual and terminological, 4) phraseological, 5) syntagmatic.

All of the listed types of sentence models require a special explanation for their understanding.

Once again referring to the understanding of the language model of M.M.Gukhman, we want to emphasize that the schematization of the linguistic material considered in our work lies in the fact that only the logical and grammatical aspect of the sentence is taken into account, which is consistent with

the position of E. Henschel: „Unter dem Begriff Satztyp. für den auch die Bezeichnungen Satzmodell, Eine der Basiseinheiten, die eine Syntax zu beschreiben hat, ist naturgemäß der Satz. Er wäre also wünschenswert, genau zu definieren, was ein Satz ist. Dazu müsste man Kriterien angeben können, mit denen man in beliebigen Texten entscheiden kann, wo ein Satz beginnt und wo er endet, was ein Satz ist und was nicht. Über diese Punkte herrscht jedoch bei weitem keine Einigkeit; im Gegenteil, die Satzdefinition gehört zu den unlösbaren Problemen der Linguistik.“¹

Thus, in our research, of the seven aspects of considering the proposal of V.G.Admoni, six are irrelevant, namely: modality, completeness of the sentence (filling it with secondary members of the sentence), independence or non-independence of the sentence, the speaker's cognitive attitude, the communicative task and, finally, the degree of emotionality of the proposal To these disregarded aspects of consideration should be added a temporal aspect.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In our understanding of the proposal model, the functional unity of form and content within the framework of the proposal structure comes to the fore, hence the name of the proposal models under consideration - "structural-functional proposal models".

The initial structural and functional model of the sentence is designed to reveal the nominative meaning of the verb as a representative of a certain paradigmatic lexical-semantic group of verbs. Based on this function of the initial structural-functional model of the sentence, it is possible to derive a pattern: any verb as a representative of a certain lexical-semantic group can have only one initial sentence model, and the same sentence model will, as a rule, be the initial one for another representative of the same paradigmatic lexical and semantic grouping. Thus, the original sentence model for the verb liegen in the Das Buch sentence liegt auf dem Tisch is the same for the verbs stehen, sitzen, hängen, that is, for the verbs of oriented position in space. So, for verbs of conveying specific

¹ Henschel E., H.Weydt. Handbuch der deutschen Grammatik. Auflage 3. Berlin. 2003. S.332.

objects, the dative case is an obligatory member of the sentence model, for example, for sentences like *Ich gebe dir ein Buch*. The dative case is not always required for the original sentence model of a verb, even if it appears quite often in sentences with this verb. So, for the lexical-semantic group of information transfer, the control of the dative case is quite typical, but, for example, in sentences such as *Ich erzähle ihm ein Märchen* the dative case can be eliminated without violating the correct structure of the sentence. Of course, in the case of the use of *Ich erzähle ein Märchen*, the addressee can be assumed to be established on the basis of the context or known from a certain situation.

The dative case, dative (Dativ), is usually an indirect object. There are really many cases of its use, and among these cases almost all in one way or another somehow repeat the Russian dative. It may seem not entirely familiar, perhaps, a returnable dative, but that is also quite logical from the point of view of the Russian language, and if you get used to it, then no difficulties will arise.

- *Ich will diese Rose meiner Freundin schenken.* — I want to present this rose to my friend.
- *Das war der Mann, der ihm einen Job gegeben hat.* — This was the man who gave him the job.
- *Das ist mir bekannt.* — I know that.

By a communicative-strong model of a sentence for a verb, we mean a sentence that most typically reflects the denotative reality associated with this verb. It should be noted that the communicative-strong sentence model can include, in comparison with the original sentence model, only those additional terms that will not lead to the formation of a potential second predicative center, i.e., the communicative-strong sentence model cannot include terms that can be transformed into independent sentences, in other words, members of the sentence model, called by G. Helbig free indications (*freie Angaben*).

There can be several communicative-strong models for the same verb, For example, the sentence *Ich erzähle ein Märchen* along with the sentences: *Ich erzähle ihm ein Märchen*. *Ich erzähle von einem Märchen*. *Ich erzähle ihm von*

einem Märchen is communicatively strong, while the original sentence model for the verb erzählen is Ich erzähle. Several communicative-strong sentence patterns can be cited with the schreiben verb: Ich schreibe einen Brief. Ich schreibe ihm einen Brief. Ich schreibe von einem Brief. Ich schreibe ihm von einem Brief with the original sentence model being communicatively weak: Ich schreibe.

It should be noted that the number of communicative-strong sentence models is associated with the semantic idea of a certain group of verbs, since extralinguistic moments are reflected in the composition of communicative-strong sentence models. Therefore, it is easy to explain the fact that trivalent verbs like legen, stellen, setzen form both an initial and a communicatively strong sentence model, since on the basis of trivalent dependencies for these verbs denotative information is exhausted within one predication center.

In the grammar of I. Erben, a four-valent basic sentence model with linguistic manifestation is given: Er schleudert ihm den Handschuh ins Gesicht. Er stieß sich ein Loch in den Kopf.

L. Weisgerber also gives an interesting use of the dative case within the sentence: Er klopfte seinem Freund auf die Schulter. Considering that this sentence expresses a directed action (zugewandte Betätigung), L. Weisgerber compares with the expression of similar situations in English and French. Having established the complete absence of analogy in the English language and the partial possibility of using this model in the French language, L. Weisgerber claims that it expresses the basic relations of human life. We subscribe to this opinion, since in this case there is clearly a nominative meaning without a shadow of a transfer of meaning.

Since we consider the functions of the dative case not just in structural, but in structural-functional models of sentences, we will try to consider them somewhat gradedly, depending on the increase in the quantitative side of the sentence models: 1) Er scheint mir (cp. : Der Ball ist mir). 2) Ich koche dem Kind ein Ei (cp. : Ich bringe ihm den Koffer). 3) Ich wasche dem Kind die Hände (cp. : Ich halte ihm die Treue). 4) Ich klopfe ihm auf die Schulter (cp: Ich stehe ihm im Wege). 5) Ich werfe ihm den Handschuh ins Gesicht (cp., On the one hand: Ich

bringe ihm den Koffer in das Zimmer, on the other: Er legt mir Hindernisse in den Weg).

V. Schmidt notes some more cases of the use of *Dativus iudicantis*: Die Zeit vergeht 'uns schnell. Der Fall ist mir völlig klar. Das ist mir zu hoch.

If we also take into account the ethical dative case (*Dativus ethicus*): Falle mir nicht, then the semantic picture of the functions of the dative case will appear before us as if in full. All of the above functions of using the dative case are combined by V. Schmidt under the general name of the dative case of interest, and the author notes the expression of this interest in one case very symptomatically: Es ist unverkennbar, daß der *Dativus ethicus* der Aussage einen emotionalen Charakter verleiht.

An interesting idea is A.-L. I say that in some cases it is possible to replace the dative case with an emotionally colored adverb, for example: Falle mir nur nicht! - Falle doch nicht! Du bist mir zu schlau. - Du bist (wirklich) zu schlau. Du bist ein schöner Schwindler. - Du bist (wirklich) ein schöner Schwindler.

Let's consider our examples from the point of view of the increased emotional effect. Let us take, for example, sentences containing the ethical dative case, which, according to V. Schmidt, is rather *Dativus commodi*:

- 1) Mir sollte nur einer einmal kommen.
- 2) Aber es kommt mir keiner ins Haus.
- 3) Leute im roten Rock mit blauen Aufschlägen sollten ihm nie ins Haus kommen.
- 4) Du kommst uns schon!

CONCLUSION

Analyzing the sentences used in a certain situation, one can fix some tension in the course of the action: 2) Aber es kommt mir keiner ins Haus. Das habe ich Ihnen schon hundertmal gesagt! Und wenn wir drei freie Betten haben, es kommt nicht in Frage ...

(M. Frisch, Biedermann und die Brandstifter.) 4) „Du kommst uns schon! Du kommst uns immer näher, unvermeidlich!“ Kicherte der Kommissar und rieb sich die Hände. (N. Fallada. Jeder stirbt für sich allein.)

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