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Кафедра грамматики и истории английского языка

**А. Л. Плетнева**

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в английском языке»**

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*Д. Плетнева*  
*Зав. кафедрой*  
*29.04.2019г.*

*Т.С. Сорокина*

**Научный руководитель:**  
профессор Т.С. Сорокина,  
д-р филол. наук

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**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN  
FEDERATION  
FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION  
OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
«MOSCOW STATE LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITY»  
(MSLU)**

Faculty of English

Department of Grammar and History of the English Language

**A. L. Pletneva**

**Diachronic Changes of the Representation of the Concept ‘State’  
in English**

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**Academic supervisor:**  
Advanced Doctor  
(Philology),  
Professor T.S. Sorokina

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# 1. Introduction.

As is known, language gradually transforms itself over the centuries adapting to the needs of the times [Aitchinson 2001]. Diachronic approach to cognitive linguistics makes it possible to expand the studies in conceptual analysis to historical explorations and get a better and more prolific view of the content and structure of a concept [Кузнецов 2007].

The **goal** of the present paper is to observe the diachronic transformations in the representation of the concept “State” from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and trace its possible interface with linguistic worldview.

The **subject matter** of the present investigation is historical changes of the content and structure of the concept “State” during the 17<sup>th</sup>, the 18<sup>th</sup>, the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The **object** of our analysis is language representations of the concept “State” and its subconcepts (Resultative state and Non-resultative state).

To pursue the goal priority is given to functional linguistics, cognitive semantics and diachronic conceptology.

The **methodology** of the present paper includes functional grammar, construction grammar, diachronic conceptology.

The **methods** used are functional semantic analysis, conceptual analysis, structural analysis, gestalt analysis, random selection and frequency distribution.

The corpus of the analysed **material** amounts to 2021 examples taken from twenty written records of the above historical periods.

**Structurally**, the paper consists of Introduction, three Chapters, General Conclusions, Linguistic literature, Supplement, and Teacher Resource. The actual text is supplied with tables, diagrams, and graphs.

In **Chapter 1**, the theoretical background of the investigation is presented. The notion of linguistic concept and the concept “State” in English are discussed, the premises of functional semantic and gestalt analyses are considered.

**Chapter 2** surveys the representation of the concept “State” in Modern English.

In **Chapter 3**, we focus on diachronic analysis of the representatives of the concept “State” during the given historical periods and the ways of their metaphorization. A cognitive approach is endeavoured to account for the fluctuation in the frequency of some gestalt functions in the XIX century.

**General Conclusions** summarize the results of the analysis as to the possible interface of the historical changes of the English language and the linguistic worldview.

**Supplement** presents some examples of semantic functions and gestalt functions revealed in the diachronic analyses of the twenty written records (five for each century under examination).

**Teacher Resource** offers some exercises based on the research that can be applied in the course of ‘Theoretical grammar’.

Our **proposal** is as follows: diachronic changes in the representation of the concept “State” reflect the changes in the linguistic worldview resulting from the development and ordering of human conceptual sphere in the process of historic evolution. Metaphorization of resultative constructions goes from fuzzy to concrete in the semantics of the verb during the historical periods under analysis.

## 2. Chapter 1: Theoretical background of the present investigation: methodology and methods.

The tasks of the chapter are as follows:

1. To specify how “concept” is understood in modern linguistics.
2. To derive the definition of the concept “state”, based on the cognitive linguistics’ understanding of the phenomenon of “concept”.
3. To reveal the subconcepts of the concept “state” and the semantic functions representing it.
4. To amalgamate the revealed semantic functions into gestalt functions.

### **2.1. Linguistic concepts. Concept of state.**

Before proceeding directly to the analysis of the results, we note the following points regarding the status and content of the concept of "concept" in modern linguistics:

1. At the moment there is no common understanding of this concept in linguistics, which is a consequence of the multidimensionality of this phenomenon. There is no consensus on the number of semantic parameters needed to study it. This includes both conceptual and figurative, value, behavioral, etymological and cultural dimensions, each of which may have a priority status in the study.

2. From the point of view of cognitive linguistics, a concept is an operational substantive unit of the conceptual level (conceptual system), or conceptual picture of the world, which reflects the results of human cognitive activity in the form of certain ideal and abstract units. This understanding of the concept was developed in the cognitive-discursive paradigm of Russian linguists [Кубрякова 1997, 2004; Беляевская 2008; Болдырев 2008; Фурс 2004; Беседина 2006].

3. Although the concept is non-verbal by its nature, access to its content is possible only through language. At the same time, none of the concepts has its own complete language realization; not the whole concept is verbalized, but only its part: lexically (through dictionary interpretations and contexts), phraseologically, grammatically (through phrases, sentences, grammatical categories and forms) or whole texts. In addition, the representation of the concept, as a rule, involves means of several language levels.

4. The content of the concept is not permanent. The dynamism of the concept is manifested through the appearance of new significant features that enrich the structure of the concept, or through the disappearance of pre-existing features, which also leads to changes in its structure.

5. Conceptual analysis is the identification of language-specific conceptual foundations on which the semantic content of a language form is based.

6. The conceptual system includes all the variety of concepts: it includes both the concepts of natural objects and the linguistic concepts. In the process of lexical conceptualization, structures of extra-linguistic knowledge about natural objects, phenomena, its characteristics, and various conceptual areas are formed. In the process of syntactic and morphological conceptualization, structures of linguistic knowledge are formed. These are the most generalized abstract meanings, represented by propositions / sentences and morphological categories and forms.

7. A number of concepts, both lexically and grammatically represented, owing to its abstract content and fuzziness of the structure, are gestalts and, as such, require clarification and specification. Gestalt consists of the most generalized and abstracted conceptual characteristics that make up its content.

8. Representation of conceptual content in the language reflect several stages of conceptualization:

1) initially, concepts as units of knowledge or units of a conceptual system exist in our mind in the form of integral, gestalt units that are not structured prior to their verbalization [Кубрякова, Демьянков 2007];

2) in the process of verbalization of a concept (or its part), a multitude of characteristics of the concept or meanings of different degrees of abstraction are activated. These characteristics make up the content of the concept and are represented through means of different levels (lexically, morphologically, syntactically, etc.)

3) then, the specification of generalized meanings at the sentence / utterance level takes place, namely, the formation of specific lexical and grammatical meanings. Additional linguistic factors include lexical semantics (semantic factor), sentence / utterance structure (syntactic factor), the immediate linguistic context (contextual factor). Since grammar is closely linked to lexis, and morphology to syntax, i.e. these levels do not exist autonomously, conceptual characteristics, as a rule, are represented at different language levels. Thus, the same feature can be represented at different levels using different means, and the same language means can represent several conceptual features simultaneously.

The points stated above led us to two conclusions that are important for this study:

1) conceptual characteristics forming the content of the concept, which are specified at the third stage of conceptualization as lexico-grammatical meanings (semantic functions (SFs)) can be represented at three levels: lexical, morphological and syntactic;

2) since access to the content of a concept is possible only through language, the reconstruction of the concept can go through the stages of conceptualization in a reverse order: from specific lexico-grammatical meanings to generalized meanings (conceptual characteristics) and then to the verbalized concept.

Basing on the above theoretical assumptions, we will try to formulate some principles of the reconstruction of the concept of STATE which is the subject matter of this paper.

First of all, we will define the concept of “STATE” and describe its status.



In this paper, “state” is understood as an ontological and linguistic, partially verbalized, lexically, morphologically and syntactically represented concept; as a unit of knowledge, holistically conveying language representation of world knowledge as a gestalt. [Сорокина 2013]. The concept of "state" includes the most abstract meanings - different types of state. Combinations of these abstract meanings form the conceptual characteristics of the concept of "state", which form its content.

As an ontological concept, “state” has two subconcepts: non-resultative state and resultative (actual and potential) state. The resultative state was studied in detail in the form of so-called resultative constructions by representatives of Construction Grammar (CxG), whose theory was proposed by C. Fillmore [Fillmore 1989]. In this case, a construction is understood as “a linguistic expression that has an aspect of the expression plan or the content plan that is not deducible from the meaning or form of the constituent parts. Its elements can be morphemes, words, sentences” [Goldberg 1995: 4].

Hence the basic postulates of Construction Grammar:

1. elements of one level constantly interact with elements of another level;
2. analysis at different levels is conducted not consecutively, but simultaneously;
3. the meaning of the structure is not a simple sum, but the result of a complex interaction of many features of individual components.

“...Construction grammar integrates different kinds of linguistic information – semantic, pragmatic and syntactic information among others – in such a way that allows to determine the extent to which the different kinds of information are related and influence each other” [Boas 2003:85].

H. Boas, one of the leading representatives of Construction Grammar, writes: “The form of a construction can be associated with different kinds of grammatically relevant information that can be semantic, pragmatic, syntactic, morphological, phonological or lexical in nature” [Boas 2003:87].

The ideas stated above, in our opinion, closely lead Construction Grammar researchers to understanding structures as a gestalt, which prototypically represents the concept of “state”.

Let us recall our definition of “state” as a linguistic concept: it is a unit of knowledge conveying the language representation of world knowledge as a gestalt.

However, language does not directly represent knowledge about the world “as it is”, but about a world that has already been projected into our consciousness [Кубрякова 2004]. Consequently, a state is a gestalt that has received conceptual processing, that is, a concept. Why is “world knowledge” transmitted as gestalts? Because gestalts are integrated and unified conceptual structures with a broad meaning that are not formed by simple adding the information about their components. The concept “state” as a linguistic concept can be viewed as a way of correlating meanings with surface forms. In other words, the concept of “state” has different linguistic representatives, combining morphological, lexical, and syntactic ways of forming and transmitting conceptual semantics.

The representation of the concept of “state” is expressed linguistically by propositional (mainly predicate-argument) structures as a sentence, text and extra-linguistic (encyclopedic) information, which at speech level is realized as a statement, discourse and background knowledge, and at the cognitive level as knowledge about the language, the situation and the world.

The nuclear semantic structure of a simple sentence (proposition), as a rule, includes a subject, a predicate, and an object. In the verbal semantics, there is usually an implicit indication of the number of actant positions in the verb. But in reality, not all the actants of the verb are actualized in the process of forming the sentence. For example, there are non-actant structures «The vase broke», where the performer of the action and the object are not encoded. At the same time, the semantics of the representatives of the concept “state” can be determined by inference, when the situation is “completed” on the basis of world knowledge.

Compare the following examples:

- (1) The dog barked itself hoarse.

The dog barked the postman off the property.

(2) Joyce hung on and broke himself decisively in the ninth game [Boas 2003].

In the first case (1), the linguistic knowledge of the polysemy of the verb “bark” predetermines the semantics of the construction; in the 2nd example, the semantics of state is derived inferentially from a proposition based on the sports context (knowledge about the world).

Although the representation of the concept of “state” is realized in different formats, we assume that it is the predicate-argument structure (in the format of sentence) that has prototypical properties. And here we find a direct correspondence to gestalt constructions, which are the object of Construction Grammar.

Now we will try to prove,

1) that the prototypical representation of the concept “state” holistically expresses the semantics of state, i.e. that a change in one of the levels inevitably affects the whole structure, and

2) that “state” is a partially verbalized ontological and linguistic concept.

Let us consider the following cases:

1. Resultativeness / non-resultativeness of state is determined by the lexical meaning and morphology of the verb:

a. My feet ache.

b. The lake froze.

In (a) the verb “ache” lexically indicates a process at the present moment in time, in (b) the verb “freeze” is lexically “resultative”. The attribution of the result to the past is expressed morphologically.

2. Actual resultative state and potential resultative state are differentiated by the morphology of the verb, e.g.:

a. She sank into silence (actual state).

b. She is sinking into silence (potential, possible state).

3. The lexical meaning of the verb predetermines syntactic status of the resultative phrase: AP, NP or PP, e.g.:

- a. He dyed the skin black (AP).
- b. Her hair was dyed a brutal red (NP).
- c. The salmon was cut into pieces (PP).

4. A change in the verb's transitivity leads to metaphorization of the construction semantics, e.g.:

- a. She sneezed.
- b. She sneezed the napkin off the table. (with the change of the verb class - from intransitive to transitive - a new actant appears, and the matrix meaning is replaced by the metaphorical one: to sneeze = to blow =to move).

5. The resultativeness of the semantics of state is created either by the lexical meaning of the verb or by a resultative phrase (AP, NP or PP), e.g.:

- a. The lake froze («resultative» verb).
- b. Martha feeds chickens flat (resultative phrase AP).

6. The semantics of the resultative state is created by the lexical meaning of the verb in combination with contextual information, e.g.:

Having spent all night working at the restaurant, Matt had gotten really tired. After he had wiped some ketchup and mayonnaise off a table, he forgot to clean his sponge before wiping the next table. Thus, *he wiped it dirty* [Boas 2003:100].

In this case, contextual information determines the acceptability of the resultative construction, although the verb “wipe” originally means “to rub a surface with a cloth in order to remove dirt, liquid etc.” [Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 2001: 1642].

7. The semantics of state is formed under the influence of background knowledge (world knowledge), e.g.:

- a. He froze to death (state of numbness from cold as a natural condition).
- b. He froze himself so that he could return years later (a state of numbness as a result of a medical cryogenic procedure involving a subsequent return to life).

Cognitive understanding of this phenomenon is found in the works of E.S. Kubryakova and N.V. Yudina. The latter presumes that in the minds of native speakers there is a latent meaning of constructions (due to certain knowledge of the world and the peculiarities of perception of this world; although the compositional semantics of such units is largely derived from the meanings of the components) [Кубрякова 2004].

It follows from the above that the perception of representatives of the concept "state" occurs simultaneously at all three levels - lexical, morphological and syntactic. At the same time, it is the verb that imposes the properties of instability, temporality, and propensity to change. However, with the leading role of the verb, all the components of the structure are important, as well as discursive and background knowledge. Therefore, the concept "state" as a gestalt is realized verbally and non-verbally. In other words, at the conceptual level, linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge is combined.

At the first stage of our reconstruction of the concept "state", we will try to reveal the specific lexical and grammatical meanings that lexically, morphologically and syntactically represent conceptual semantics. For this we turn to functional grammar and the concept of semantic function.

## **2.2. Functional grammar and semantic functions.**

In Introduction it was mentioned that as a methodology of this study we have chosen the model of functional grammar, developed by A.V. Bondarko and his followers and focused on the study and description of functioning units of the grammatical structure of the language to express mental content. The key-point of functional grammar is the notion of semantic function (SF).

The adoption of the functional semantic approach implies that, a) semantic functions exist as a real aspect of the semantic content of the language; b) in an utterance, semantic functions are represented through various language means, including grammatical means.

The following criteria are used to reveal semantic functions:

1) semantic functions, that are the core of functional grammatical description, are derived from the meanings of language units in utterances. In particular, such meanings can be singled out through comparison of utterances (texts) characterized by differences in their language content, but similarity in some of the invariant content elements;

2) semantic functions must have a formal representation (a possible non-grammatical one);

3) semantic functions are generalized meanings that do not come down to the meanings typical of grammar semantics only. Actually, these are the meanings that are expressed by grammatical forms, form (grammatical) words, special types of syntactic constructions, or meanings of lexico-grammatical classes of words [Бондарко 1983:51-52].

All these criteria were taken into consideration while determining the semantic functions of the prototypical constructions representing the concept “state”.

Based on the analysis of written records of four historical periods (from the 17th to the 20th centuries), we revealed 30 semantic functions of representatives of the concept “state” at different stages of the English language history.

1. Physical state + stability

*My feet ache.*

2. Physical state + accidentalness

*He bled to death.*

3. Physical state + potential change

*She is growing fat.*

4. Physical state + duration

*The audience is sinking into silence.*

5. Physical state + spatial localization

*She was always growing fat in her mother's house.*

6. Physical state + cause/source

*He broke her favorite vase to pieces.*

7. Physical state + manner  
*The lake froze rock solid.*
8. Psychological state + stability  
*He adores this painting.*
9. Psychological state + accidentalness  
*I was amazed to see my father there.*
10. Psychological state + potential change  
*She was slowly starting to panic.*
11. Psychological state + duration  
*She felt filled with excitement for nearly an hour.*
12. Psychological state + spatial localization  
*His name tasted delicious on her tongue.*
13. Psychological state + cause/source  
*She was surprised by her brother's behavior.*
14. Psychological state + manner  
*She felt deeply ashamed of her actions.*
15. Involvement into movement + accidentalness  
*Mary urged Bill into the house.*
16. Involvement into movement + duration  
*She has been dancing Pat off the stage for half an hour.*
17. Involvement into movement + spatial localization  
*She has danced the poor guy off the stage.*
18. Involvement into movement + cause/source  
*He was danced off the stage by the crowd.*
19. Involvement into movement + manner  
*He fiercely coaxed George under the table.*
20. Involvement into action + stability  
*She always paints the walls blue.*
21. Involvement into action + accidentalness  
*My frock was ironed by that time.*

22. Involvement into action + potential change

*She was tearing the blouse to pieces.*

23. Involvement into action + duration

*She was ironing her clothes for half an hour.*

24. Involvement into action + spatial localization

*They laughed him out of the room.*

25. Involvement into action + cause/source

*The house is painted red by the old master.*

26. Involvement into action + manner

*They cruelly laughed him out of the room.*

27. Social status + duration

*They have been married for 20 years.*

28. Social status + spatial localization

*They were married in church.*

29. Social status + stability

*She is married.*

30. Social status + accidentalness

*My mother was twice married.*

At the second stage of our analysis these semantic functions were amalgamated into gestalt functions in the process of gestalt analysis.

### **2.3. Gestalt analysis and gestalt functions.**

Gestalt holds a specific position among the tools of the cognitive approach. Although this notion is actively used, it has not been clearly defined. The term was originally borrowed from neuropsychology. The most general definition is as follows: gestalts are integrated and unified conceptual structures with broad meaning, which are not equal to a sum total of their components. It is accepted that any image, either simple or complex, is mapped as a holistic phenomenon in our mind [Чешоков 2009]. It is difficult to find an absolute linguistic equivalent to the



German word 'gestalt' in the English language. To be precise, it is a specific organization of parts that form a unified whole.

Gestalt theory along with the cognitive approach finds its application in many disciplines: social psychology, personality psychology, gestalt consulting, management, etc. In his work 'Phenomenology of Dialogues in Gestalt Theory, Mathematics and Logic', S.V. Chesnokov writes that all the phenomena of the mind can only be explained through gestalts, connections between them, means of creating (deleting) and updating gestalts; and that human mind only deals with gestalts [Чесноков 2009:49].

The notion of gestalt was introduced into linguistic research by G. Lakoff in his work 'Linguistic gestalts': "...thought, perception, emotions, cognitive processing, motor activity, and language are all organized in terms of the same kind of structures, which I am calling gestalts" [Lakoff 1977:246]. The author points out that the term 'gestalt' as he uses it "bears some relation to the concept of the same name used by gestalt psychologists, but obviously differs in many respects" [Lakoff 1977:247]. G. Lakoff lists fifteen properties of linguistic gestalts. Although the author himself admits that his definition of the notion of gestalt is vague and that he does not have a clearly formulated theory, some of the properties of linguistic gestalts can be of use in the present study, namely:

1. Gestalts are at the same time holistic and analyzeable. They are analyzeable as to its parts in more than one way depending on the adopted viewpoint.

2. Parts of a gestalt are connected by internal relations grouped by type. The type of relation between and among its parts is included into the gestalt itself.

3. Gestalts are structures used in processing (language and thought processing, perceptual processing, motor activity, etc.).

4. Linguistic gestalts may include several types of properties: grammatical, semantic, phonological, and functional.

5. Linguistic gestalts can be viewed as a means of manifesting correspondence between surface forms and meanings.

Two of these claims, namely, a) inclusion into gestalts of at least two types of properties: grammatical and semantic, and b) gestalt as a means of creating correspondence between surface forms and meanings, are crucial to our idea of gestalt. In this context, the main goal of gestalt analysis is the study of the ways of relating the content components of the concept "state" and its language representation. To do this, we introduce the concept of "gestalt function».

As follows from the above, the main aim of gestalt analysis is to study the correspondence between content components of the concept "state" and their language representation. For this purpose, we introduce the notion of gestalt function (GF) [Сорокина 2014].

*Gestalt functions are the result of amalgamation of semantic functions.* GFs as most generalized abstract meanings are conceptual characteristics (content components) of the concept of "state" and its two subconcepts: resultative state and non-resultative state.

A survey of the written records mentioned above made it possible to amalgamate all the revealed 30 SFs into five GFs: physical state, psychological state, involvement into movement, involvement into action, social status.

1. Physical state

*The sun began to grow hot.*

2. Psychological state

*I never liked long walks.*

3. Involvement into movement

*I am being swept off my feet at last.*

4. Involvement into action

*Clarissa was suspended on one side of Brook Street.*

5. Social status

*But she's not married; she's young*

## **2.4. Conclusions.**

1) In this chapter we defined the concept of "concept" as follows: a concept is an operational substantive unit of the conceptual level (conceptual system), or

conceptual picture of the world, which reflects the results of human cognitive activity in the form of certain ideal and abstract units.

2) We derived the definition of the concept “state”, based on the cognitive linguistics’ understanding of the phenomenon of “concept”: “state” is understood as an ontological and linguistic, partially verbalized, lexically, morphologically and syntactically represented concept; as a unit of knowledge, holistically conveying language representation of world knowledge as a gestalt.

3) We revealed the two subconcepts of the concept “state” (resultative and non-resultative) and at the first stage of our analysis we detected 30 semantic functions representing it.

4) At the second stage of our analysis we amalgamated the semantic functions into five gestalt functions: Physical state, Psychological state, Involvement into movement, Involvement into action, Social status.

Chapter 2 is devoted to means of expressing the concept “state” in Modern English.

### 3. Chapter 2: Means of expressing the concept «State» in Modern English.

The representation of the concept “State” at the language level is expressed by propositional (as a rule, predicate-argument) structures in sentences, texts, or with extra-linguistic information, which at the speech level is expressed as a statement or discourse; or is transmitted taking into account background knowledge.

The ways of expressing state in the format of sentence have been actively studied by representatives of Construction Grammar, as the so-called effective constructions [Goldberg 1995; Boas 2003]. Their research provides the key to understanding prototypical structures, i.e. cases most frequently and verbally representing different aspects of state, and non-prototypical structures, which require consideration of discursive information or background knowledge.

To describe different models of state, we will resort to the notation used in Construction Grammar:

NP - nominal phrase; AP - effective phrase, expressed by the adjective; PP - effective phrase with a preposition; QP is an effective phrase expressed by an adverb or a combination with it, XP is a generalized notation of an effective phrase that has different lexical and grammatical content.

The study of language material allowed us to distinguish 23 prototypical structural-semantic models representing the concept “State” in the English language.

#### **3.1. Models of non-resultative state.**

1. Models with lexical verbs (without an effective phrase).

[NP V (lex)]

e.g. My feet ache.

These non-resultative models, as a rule, include verbs expressing the mandatory localization of certain states in certain parts of the body.

2. Models representing a combination of a state verb-link with an effective phrase expressed by an adjective or an adjectivized participle.

[NP V (link) AP]

e.g. The beautiful is empty.

e.g. The soup tastes delicious.

Studying state as a semantic predicate, V.I. Korotina [Коротина 2004] distinguishes several types of semantic predicates that are involved in the formation of these models:

1) the “physiological state of living beings”. This group includes:

- . predicates of «fatigue» (be tired, exhausted, etc.);
- . predicates of «vigour and physical activity» (be energetic, active, full of energy, etc.);
- . predicates of “sleep” (be asleep, dormant, etc.);
- . predicates of «wakefulness» (be awake, out of bed, etc.);
- . predicates of “disease” (be ill, sick, unwell etc.);
- . predicates of “healing” (be all right, better, etc.);
- . predicates of «hunger and thirst» (be hungry, thirsty, starved, feel hunger, etc.);
- . predicates of “satiety” (be full of food or drink, be filled, etc.);
- . «intoxication» predicates (be drunk, intoxicated, etc.);
- . «sobriety» predicates (be sober, abstinent, etc.);
- . predicates of the “thermal characteristics of the organism” (be hot, be cold, freeze, be warm, etc.);
- . predicates of “life / death” (be dead, be at piece, be alive, etc.);

2) the “human psychological state”:

- . “mood” predicates (be depressed, be cheerful, be eager, feel like, etc.);
- . predicates of “excitement” (“anxiety”) (be worried, be excited, worry, be anxious, be concerned etc.);
- . predicates of “discontent” (“anger”, “anger”) (be angry, etc.);
- . predicates of "satisfaction / dissatisfaction" (be satisfied / dissatisfied, be

pleasant, be disappointed, etc.);

- . “joy / grief” predicates (be merry, be sad, etc.);
- . predicates of “shame”, “regret” (be ashamed, feel shame, etc.);
- . “surprise” predicates (be surprised, be shocked, be astonished, etc.);
- . “fear” predicates (be afraid, be fearful, etc.);
- . predicates of "state of mind" (be mad, be sane, be conscious etc.);

3) the “social status of a person”:

- . marital status predicates (with the meaning “being married”, etc.);
- . predicates of “dependance / independance” (be dependent (on), be free, be independent, etc.);

- . property status predicates (be rich, be poor);

4) the "physical state of the environment":

- . predicates of the state of the natural environment, manifested in the sensations of cold and heat (be hot, be cold, etc.);

- . predicates of the state of air, manifested in the olfactory sensations (be malodorous, be smelly, be aromatic, smell stink, etc.);

- . predicates of the light state of the atmosphere (be light, be dark, etc.);

- . precipitation predicates (be rainy, be foggy, be misty, etc.);

- . predicates of the state due to the degree of saturation with moisture (be dry, be wet, be damp etc.);

- . predicates of state perceived as clean or dirty (be clean, be pure, be dirty, be filthy, etc.)

3. Models with lexical verbs (the resulting phrase is expressed in a noun phrase).

[NP V (lex) NP]

e.g. He adores this painting.

Predicates of “state-relation” can be attributed to these models:

- . predicates of “emotional relation” (like, dislike, love, hate, etc.);
- . predicates of "desire" (want, wish, desire, covet, crave, need, miss, etc.);
- . predicates of "spatial position" (stand, sit, lie, stay, etc.);

- . “possession” predicates (have, own, possess, keep, exhibit (talent), etc.);
  - . “opinion / faith” predicates (believe, think, suppose, consider, etc.);
  - . “remember / forget” predicates (remember, recall, retrieve, recollect, think back, reminisce, retrospect, etc.);
  - . knowledge predicates (know, experience, recognize, etc.);
  - . predicates of “understanding” (understand, see, apprehend, etc.).
4. Models representing a combination of a state verb-link with an effective phrase expressed by a prepositional combination
- [NP V (link) PP]
- e.g. She is angry at a rude neighbor.
- e.g. Local residents are disappointed with the decision.
- e.g. He is tired of the same old sandwiches.

### **3.2. Models of potential resultative state.**

Transition to a new state is possible with the help of such link verbs as become, turn, go, grow, get, etc. The morphological form of the verb is also important. Thus, the use of verbs in the Continuous form does not convey the value of the achieved actual state, but rather transmits a potential resultative state. Potentiality implies a transition, the beginning of this transition, but not the achievement of a final result.

1. Model with an effective phrase expressed by an adjective.

[NP V (link) AP]

e.g. She is growing fat.

e.g. She is going gray.

In these examples, the potential resultative state is expressed through the use of the Continuous form of the verbs “go” and “grow”, whose semantics imply a transition to a new state, i.e. in these examples, potentiality is expressed at the lexical-grammatical level by an intensification the role of the grammatical component.

2. Model with effective phrase expressed by a nominal group.

[NP V (lex) NP]

e.g. She has been dancing for half an hour now.

3. A model with an effective phrase expressed by a prepositional combination.

[NP V (lex) PP]

e.g. She is sinking into silence.

4. Model with an effective phrase expressed by a noun phrase and an adjective.

[NP V (lex) NP AP]

e.g. She is painting the house red.

Constructions 2, 3, 4 can serve as an example of the expression of a potential resultative state by combining the full meaning verb in the Continuous form with effective phrases. The potentiality of the state in these examples is expressed at the lexical level (the semantics of these verbs implies a change and the achievement of some result), but only the grammatical form marks these constructions as potentially resultative.

### **3.3. Models of actual resultative state.**

A. Simple verbal constructions:

1. A model with a link verb and an effective phrase expressed by an adjective.

[NP V (link) AP]

e.g. The door was open.

This model expresses a state that occurred as a result of a certain event (The door was in state of having become open). This example, according to D. Embick, describes a simple state, and the term “stative” applies to it [Embick 2004].

2. Model with a resultative phrase expressed by a prepositional combination.

[NP V (lex) PP]

e.g. He bled to death.

e.g. The engine groans into life.

e.g. The audience has sunk into silence.

As follows from the examples, an inanimate object can metaphorically act as



an experiencer. In this structure, the relevance of the state is expressed through the integral value of the structure, i.e. both at the grammatical and lexical levels, since the Simple and Perfect forms emphasize the fact of reaching the state. In addition, the Perfect form conveys the idea of completeness. The combination of verbs with prepositions, the main lexical meaning of which is movement, change of location, contributes in this context to the actualization of the state expressed by the noun phrase.

### 3. Model without effective phrase.

[NP V (result)]

e.g. The lake froze.

e.g. His entire body ached.

Here, the construction with Past Simple expresses the actual resultative state with the help of a verb that conveys the result (froze is a resultative verb) [Boas 2003].

### 4. Model with an effective phrase expressed by a prepositional combination.

[NP V (result) PP]

e.g. The vase broke to pieces

If it is necessary to highlight the result, the effective phrase emphasises the part of the event which is worth special mention from the point of view of the speaker. The resultative construction conveys specific information. In addition to the function of highlighting the result of an event, the resultative constructions perform another communicative function - they specify the actual resultative state of the participant.

5. Model with a verb in the form of participle II and an effective phrase expressed by a prepositional combination.

[NP V (be + Part II) PP]

This is a construction in which the combination to be + Participle II, on the one hand, signifies a static state, and on the other hand, a state closely associated with the action, since it occurs only as a result of reaching the limit of action embodied in the verb of a limiting character. In such constructions an active-

passive transformation is possible, but the types of tense forms are different. An active correlate of this construction comes in the Perfect form. Such constructions can also be combined with an indication of the actor, source, cause of the action, but less often than the passive voice.

e.g. The school was united by long adherence to the Cathedral.

e.g. The picture is painted by a beautiful girl.

However, reference to the actor cannot be made in all cases. Thus, for example, it is easy to introduce the actor:

e.g. Every table was engaged, but as they came in a couple got up and they took the empty place.

Every table was engaged (by the customers)...

In the next sentence, such changes are theoretically possible, however, the understanding of the sentence by a native speaker is almost impossible due to this transformation. Compare:

e.g. He had ambitions that were vaguely political, he described himself as a Whig, and he was put up for a club which was of Liberal but gentlemanly flavor.

\*He had ambitions that were vaguely political, he described himself as a Whig, and he was put up (by the authorities) for a club [Болдырева 1970].

In such constructions there is also an indication of the actor or the presence of any object with with.

e.g. His face was covered with freckles.

e.g. The Coffee House was stuffed with regular buffers.

It should be noted that there are few such examples, since the function of the actor, reason or source of action in the English language is performed by the object with the preposition by.

There are also other cases of the use of the prepositional combination with «with» in the sense of indicating the presence of an object (The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English gives the following definition of this meaning of the prepositional combination with «with»: “By addition or supply or acquisition of possession as material”).

e.g. The walls were decorated with sporting prints.

e.g. The table is littered with pamphlets.

e.g. It was paved with red and yellow tiles.

6. Model with participle II and an effective phrase expressed by an adverb (or a combination with it).

[NP V (be + Part II) QP]

In this case, adverbs (or combinations with them) serve as indications of time, place, mode of action:

a) indication of indefinite time: just, now, then in the meaning of “at that time”, but not frequency (for example: often, sometimes); not a successive change of events (for example: soon, a bit later, then in the meaning of “then, then, then” and not an exact specific time (for example: at three o'clock, in 1982), or moment (for example: the moment she saw us).

e.g. The demon which possessed him was exercised now.

b) indication of time characteristics “already” or its antonym “not yet”:

e.g. It was not yet ended.

e.g. The door wasn't yet closed.

e.g. Lord Darlington: You break my heart.

Lady Windermere: Mine is already broken.

c) time indication showing that the state has been reached by a certain moment (by this time):

e.g. My skirt was ironed by this time.

The function of the indication "up to a certain moment" can be performed by a subordinate clause or a separately used sentence:

e.g. It was burnt down.

e.g. By eleven it was all over. The castle was occupied.

d) these structures are usually accompanied by location indicators, answering the question “where?”:

e.g. The car was parked outside.

e.g. He's locked up in the strongest cell in the place.

e) constructions of this type may also include indicators of the mode of action: well, badly, other adverbs in -ly, often accompanied by an adverb prepositioned with “very”.

e.g. His face was badly wrinkled.

e.g. It was carelessly done.

e.g. It is very carefully worked out.

e.g. The house was well built.

7. Model with participle II and an effective phrase expressed by an infinitive.

[NP V (be + Part II) INF (CAUSE)]

e.g. I was so amazed to see my brother.

In this model, the infinitive is often accompanied by indicators “so”, “ever so”.

8. Model with participle II and an effective phrase expressed by a subordinate clause of cause or comparison

[NP V (be + Part II) CLAUSE (cause / comparison)]

e.g. The bed was made as though someone were going to sleep it that night.

e.g. The drawing room was done as if they were going to have guests.

e.g. I’m disappointed that I can’t report his doings.

In the last example Participle II of the verb of emotional impact is used. This form is often considered an adjectival participle.

In all the examples described above, the meaning of to be + Participle II depends on certain elements of the environment that are mandatory and necessary for the grammatical meaning of this structure, because they impact the combination to be + Participle II the meaning of state resulting from an action. The absence of these elements of the environment will lead to the ambiguity of the combination to be + Participle II or to the loss of this static meaning and the acquisition of a completely different meaning – that of action.

B. Constructions with secondary predication:

1. Model with transitive verbs (Transitive resultatives), where the AP expresses a resultative state:

[NP V (trans) NP AP]

e.g. Polly carefully wiped the area dry.

e.g. She painted the house red.

O.V. Filippova [Filippova 2011: 32] believes that this kind of effective construction with secondary predication represents the prototypes of the structures under consideration. Here the semantic structure of the verb does not include new components, only the result of the action is specified. In this case, adjectives derived from the present or past participles cannot be included in the resultative construction [Carrier, Randal 1992]:

\* She painted the house reddened,

\* She painted the house reddening

In similar constructions with transitive verbs (“resultative phrases”), such transitive verbs as wipe, stain, destroy, shake, break, shoot, stab, kiss, brush, kill are most often used.

e.g. She had brushed her hair very smooth.

e.g. He killed it stone-dead.

e.g. That young man wanted her to kiss him unconscious.

With other transitive verbs such as touch, play, see, devour, watch, believe, the formation of these constructions is impossible:

\* Pam played her video game broken.

\* Peter saw Richard nice.

\* They believed the idea powerful.

2. Model with transitive verbs, where the object is not a regular member of the actantial model of the predicate verb (Transitive resultatives with a non-subcategorized NP), and the resulting phrase is expressed by a prepositional combination PP.

[NP V (trans) NP PP]

(1) e.g. The earthquake destroyed buildings to pieces

(2) e.g. Ben drank Larry under the table.

(3) e.g. She ate him out of house and home.

In the second and third examples, the objects have no semantic connection with the verbs “eat” and “drink”, and the meaning that “something is drunk or eaten” (“thing eaten or drunk”); instead, they represent a condition that occurs due to the subject’s excessive action.

In the second example, the post-verbal component Larry is not a regular member of the actantial model of the predicate “drink”. The meaning of this sentence is determined by the effective phrase and can be interpreted as:

As a result of drinking with Ben, Larry ended up under the table.

In these constructions the emphasis is placed precisely on the degree of the action produced by the subject.

In these effective constructions it is impossible to use perception verbs (even with a certain context). As an example, the myth of Medusa, which turned people into stone with its eyes, can be presented:

\* Medusa saw the hero stone / into stone.

3. Model with intransitive verbs, where the object is not a regular member of the actantial model of the predicate verb (Intransitive resultatives with a non-subcategorized NP), and the resulting phrase is expressed by an adjective (AP).

[NP V (intrans) NP AP]

e.g. They drank the pub dry.

Very often, hyperbole is used in these constructions in order to highlight the expressiveness and exaggeration of the said thought.

e.g. Joggers ran the pavement thin.

4. Model with intransitive verbs and an effective phrase expressed by a prepositional combination.

[NP V (intrans) NP PP]

e.g. She swept the broom to pieces.

Here, the resultative construction conveys specific information. Although in this case the use of the effective phrase is motivated by the speaker’s intention to

emphasize the outcome of the event, it is limited to the lexical characteristics of individual verbs, i.e. their collocational features.

5. Model with quasi-reflexive verbs (Fake Reflexive Resultatives)

[NP V (intrans) NP (reflexive) AP]

e.g. He ate himself sick.

e.g. The dogs would bark themselves hoarse.

e.g. John danced himself breathless.

These resultative constructions are often part of collocations with certain verbs. For example, the verb “eat” is more often combined with “sick”.

When the verb “eat” appears in a resultative construction, eating must be interpreted as “an action that continues for a period of time leading to a state associated with overeating”; this cannot mean that it was “the food he ate that was the cause of his illness”.

Not all adjectives can be used in resultative constructions of this model. The adjectives «asleep/awake», «open/shut», «flat/straight/smooth», «free», «full/empty», «dead /alive» are the most common.

6. Model with intransitive verbs and an effective phrase expressed by a quasi-object and an adjective.

[NP V (intrans) NP (fake object) AP]

e.g. She danced her feet raw.

e.g. She sneezed her nose red.

This resultative construction may indicate an actual resultative state of a patient other than the prototypical one. The post-verbal NP component is usually called a quasi-object that plays a certain role in the transitivity of non-transitive variants of the corresponding verbs.

7. Model with unaccusative verbs and an effective phrase expressed by an adjective (AP):

[NP V (intrans) AP]

e.g. The lake froze rock solid.

G. Boas writes: “... verbs which do not require a fake object are unaccusative

verbs” [Boas 2003: 7].

However, not all intransitive verbs can be used in these constructions.

\* She talked hoarse.

\* At her wedding, she smiled sore.

\* They coughed sick.

### **3.4. Conclusions.**

1) Following the principles of Construction Grammar, we regard non-resultative and resultative constructions as gestalts prototypically representing the concept “state”.

2) As a result of our analysis, we identified a set of means of expression (the representatives) of the concept “State” in various text formats containing predicate-argument groups (23 structural-semantic models).

3) The analysis showed that the formation of these models is possible both with the help of lexical verbs without an effective phrase, and with the help of verbs with an effective phrase expressed by an adjective, a noun phrase, an adverb or a prepositional phrase.

4) When forming models of a potential resultative state, it is also important to take into account the morphological form of the verb. Continuous forms are prototypical of this type of resultative state.

5) In the models of actual resultative state, the relevance of the state is expressed both at the grammatical and lexical levels. In all identified models, the syntactic structure is determined by the semantics and class of the verb, which requires certain actant positions.

6) Though non-resultative state is realized by only four models, the semantic value of the predicate in them is large and versatile: e.g. the semantic function “physical state” is represented by 12 types of predicates denoting “physical state of human beings” and by 6 types of predicates denoting “physical state of environment”. Specifically the model [ NP V(link) AP ] shows abundance of semantically different adjectives and adjectivised participles in its effective phrase.

7) The largest number of models (14) are bound to represent actual



resultative state. Here models with transitive and intransitive verbs are of linguistic interest, because transitivity of verbs, firstly, in many respects predetermines the semantics of a resultative construction and, secondly, it tends to undergo historical transformation thereby changing the semantics of a construction.

In chapter 3 we pass on to the diachronic analysis of the concept “state” and its representation in the XVII-XX cc.

## 4. Chapter 3: Representation of the concept «State» viewed diachronically.

The main tasks undertaken in Chapter 3 are:

1. to illustrate the semantic functions (SFs) forming the gestalt functions (GFs) of the subconcepts of the concept «State»;
2. to trace the numerical distribution of semantic functions within the analysed gestalt functions;
3. to observe the grammatical means of expressing the gestalt functions within each of the subconcepts;
4. to reveal the most frequent means of representing each gestalt function in the subconcepts;
5. to find out relative frequency of each gestalt function for the subconcepts and the concept «State» in general and reveal the predominant gestalt functions;
6. to compare the results of the diachronic analysis of representations of the concept «State» throughout the given historical periods.

The following analysis of four centuries (17c., 18 c., 19c., 20c.) is based on twenty written records:

17c.: William Shakespeare's *Hamlet*; *Macbeth*; *Othello*; *King Lear*; Christopher Marlowe's *Tamburlaine*;

18c.: Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones*; Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*; Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*; Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*; Ann Radcliffe's *The Mysteries of Udolpho*;

19c.: Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*; Wilkie Collins' *The Woman in White*; Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*; Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*; Bram Stoker's *Dracula*;

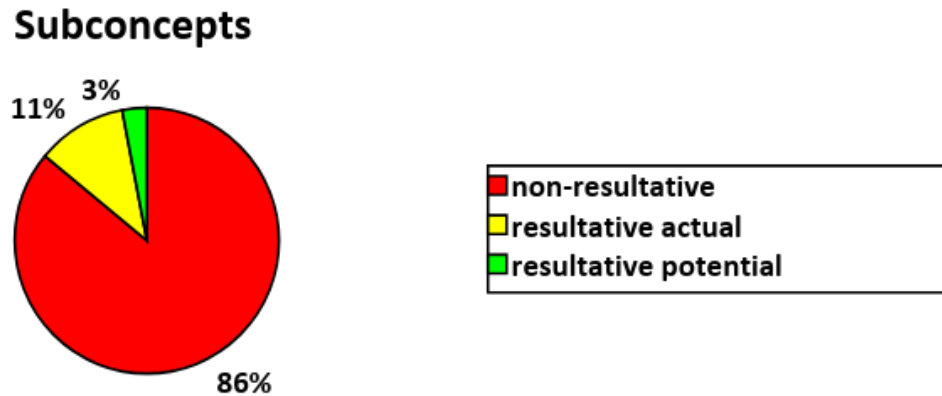
20c.: Virginia Woolf's *Mrs Dalloway*; William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*; Ethel Voynich's *The Gadfly*; J.R.R. Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings: Fellowship of the Ring*; *Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers*.

#### 4.1. XVII century – overall results.

1) Number of written records: 5

Number of examples: 432

Semantic functions fall into 5 gestalt functions.



The non-resultative subconcept is the most frequent.

Number of GFs in each subconcept

Non-resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
4	3	4

2) Number of SFs in each subconcept

Non-resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
16	13	4

3) Structural patterns characterizing GF within the non-resultative subconcept

Gestalt functions	Non-resultative	Relative frequency
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Physical state	[NP V(lex)] [NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) NP] [NP V(lex) PP]	20%
Psychological state	[NP V(lex)] [NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) NP] [NP V(lex) PP]	76%
Involvement into movement	-	0%
Involvement into action	[NP V(lex) NP] [NP V(lex) PP]	2%
Social status	[NP V(link) AP]	2%

The most frequently used structural patterns are:

[NP V(lex) PP] (40%) -> *It harrows me with fear and wonder* (**William Shakespeare – Hamlet**)

Structural patterns characterizing GF within the resultative subconcept

Gestalt functions	Resultative actual	Resultative potential	Relative frequency
Physical state	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(be+PartII) PP] [NP V (be+PartII)	[NP V(link) AP]	63%

	QP]		
Psychological state	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP]	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) PP]	19%
Involvement into movement	-	[NP V(lex) PP]	13%
Involvement into action	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) PP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP] [NP V (be+Part II) CLAUSE (CAUSE / comparison)]	[NP V(link) AP]	15%
Social status	-	-	0

The most frequently used structural patterns are:

[NP V(link) AP] (20%) -> *You are welcome to Elsinore* (**William Shakespeare – Hamlet**)

[NP V (be+PartII) QP] (18%) -> *Thus the Grecians shall be conquered* (**Christopher Marlowe – Tamburlaine**)

4) Quantitative analysis showed the following composition of the resultative state subconcept:

Resultative	Resultative actual		Resultative potential	
Gestalt	Absolute	Relative	Absolute	Relative

functions	frequency	frequency	frequency	frequency
Physical state	29	58%	6	67%
Psychological state	13	26%	1	11%
Involvement into movement	0	0%	1	11%
Involvement into action	8	16%	1	11%
Social status	0	0%	0	0%
Total	50	100%	9	100%

Quantitative analysis showed the following composition of the non-resultative state subconcept:

Non-resultative		
Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	73	20%
Psychological state	286	76%
Involvement into movement	0	0%
Involvement into action	7	2%
Social status	7	2%

Total	373	100%
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5) The concept “state” in general includes 5 gestalt functions. The quantitative data for them are as follows:

- **Physical state GF: 108 examples, 7 semantic functions (SF01, SF02, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07) → 71 non-res, 31 res actual, 6 res potential**
- **Psychological state GF: 300 examples, 6 semantic functions (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14) → 284 non-res, 15 res actual, 1 res potential**
- **Involvement into movement GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function (SF17) → 1 res potential**
- **Involvement into action GF: 16 examples, 6 semantic functions (SF20, SF21, SF23, SF24, SF25, SF26) → 7 non-res, 8 res actual, 1 res potential**
- **Social status GF: 7 examples, 1 semantic function (SF29) → 7 non-res**

Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	108	25%
Psychological state	300	69%
Involvement into movement	1	1%
Involvement into action	16	4%
Social status	7	1%
Total	432	100%

The most frequent GF (355 ex.) – Psychological state -> *Into the madness wherein now he raves and we all mourn for (William Shakespeare – Hamlet)*



The most frequent SF (173 ex.) – **SF08** (Psychological state + stability) ->  
*Do you know this noble gentleman?* (**William Shakespeare** – *King Lear*)

## 4.2. XVIII century – overall results.

1) Number of written records: 5

Number of examples: 444

Semantic functions fall into 5 gestalt functions.

### Subconcepts (%)



The non-resultative subconcept is the most frequent.

### Number of GFs in each subconcept

Non-resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
5	5	2

### 2) Number of SFs in each subconcept

Non-resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
15	20	2

3) Structural patterns characterizing GF within the non-resultative subconcept

Gestalt functions	Non-resultative	Relative frequency
Physical state	[NP V(lex)] [NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) NP] [NP V(lex) PP]	39%
Psychological state	[NP V(lex)] [NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) NP] [NP V(lex) PP]	59%
Involvement into movement	[NP V(lex) PP]	1%
Involvement into action	[NP V(lex)]	0,5%
Social status	[NP V(link) AP]	0,5%

The most frequently used structural patterns are:

- [NP V(link) AP] (32%) -> *On the 5<sup>th</sup> of November, which was the beginning of summer in those parts, the weather being very hazy (Jonathan Swift - *Gulliver's Travels*)*

Structural patterns characterizing GF within the resultative subconcept

Gestalt functions	Resultative actual	Resultative potential	Relative frequency
Physical state	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(be+PartII) PP] [NP V (be+PartII)]	[NP V(link) AP]	54%

	QP] [NP V(res)]		
Psychological state	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP] [NP V (be+PartII) INF (CAUSE)]	[NP V(link) AP]	34%
Involvement into movement	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) PP] [NP V(lex) NP PP]	-	2%
Involvement into action	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) PP]	-	8%
Social status	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP]	-	2%

The most frequently used structural patterns are:

- [NP V(link) AP] (30%) -> *Twelve of our crew were dead by immoderate labour and ill food (Jonathan Swift - Gulliver's Travels)*
- [NP V (be+PartII) QP] (25%) -> *My hours of leisure I spent reading the best authors, ..., being always provided with a good number of books (Jonathan Swift - Gulliver's Travels)*

4) Quantitative analysis showed the following composition of the resultative state subconcept:

Resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
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Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	35	58%	2	50%
Psychological state	11	18%	2	50%
Involvement into movement	2	4%	0	0%
Involvement into action	9	15%	0	0%
Social status	3	5%	0	0%
Total	60	100%	4	100%

Quantitative analysis showed the following composition of the non-resultative state subconcept:

Non-resultative		
Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	151	39%
Psychological state	225	59%
Involvement into movement	2	1%

Involvement into action	1	0,5%
Social status	1	0,5%
Total	380	100%

5) The concept “state” in general includes 5 gestalt functions. The quantitative data for them are as follows:

- **Physical state GF: 188 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07) → **151 non-res, 35 res actual, 2 res potential**
- **Psychological state GF: 238 examples, 7 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF10, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14) → **223 non-res, 13 res actual, 2 res potential**
- **Involvement into movement GF: 4 examples, 1 semantic function** (SF17) → **1 non-res, 3 res actual**
- **Involvement into action GF: 10 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF20, SF21, SF24, SF25, SF26) → **1 non-res, 9 res actual**
- **Social status GF: 4 examples, 3 semantic functions** (SF27, SF29, SF30) → **1 non-res, 3 res actual**

Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	188	42%
Psychological state	238	53%
Involvement into movement	4	1%
Involvement into action	10	3%
Social status	4	1%

Total	444	100%
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The most frequent GF (238 ex.) – Psychological state -> *I was sincerely affected with this discourse* (**Daniel Defoe - Robinson Crusoe**)

The most frequent SF (115 ex.) – **SF08** (Psychological state + stability) -> *M. St. Aubert loved to wonder, with his wife and daughter, on the margin of the Garonne* (**Ann Radcliffe - The Mysteries of Udolpho**)

### 4.3. XIX century – overall results.

1) Number of written records: 5

Number of examples: 513

Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

#### Subconcepts (%)



The non-resultative subconcept is the most frequent.

#### Number of GFs in each subconcept

Non-resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
3	4	2

#### 2) Number of SFs in each subconcept

Non-resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
15	17	3

3) Structural patterns characterizing GF within the non-resultative subconcept

Gestalt functions	Non-resultative	Relative frequency



Physical state	[NP V(lex)] [NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) NP] [NP V(lex) PP]	52%
Psychological state	[NP V(lex)] [NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) NP] [NP V(lex) PP]	47%
Involvement into movement	-	0%
Involvement into action	-	0%
Social status	[NP V(link) AP]	1%

The most frequently used structural patterns are:

- [NP V(link) AP] (30%) -> *I must have been mad for the time...* (**Bram Stoker – Dracula**)
- [NP V(lex) PP] (16%) -> *I was filled with agitation...* (**Bram Stoker – Dracula**)

Structural patterns characterizing GF within the resultative subconcept

Gestalt functions	Resultative actual	Resultative potential	Relative frequency
Physical state	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(be+PartII) PP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP]	[NP V(link) AP]	80%

Psychological state	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP] [NP V (be+PartII) INF (CAUSE)]	[NP V(link) AP]	7%
Involvement into movement	-	-	0%
Involvement into action	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) PP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP] [NP V(lex) NP PP] [NP V (be+Part II) CLAUSE (CAUSE / comparison)]	[NP V(lex) PP]	10%
Social status	[NP V(link) AP]	-	3%

The most frequently used structural patterns are:

- [NP V(link) AP] (36%) -> *My father had been dead some years* (**Wilkie Collins - *The Woman in White***)
- [NP V (be+PartII) QP] (15%) -> *A moment's mutiny had already rendered me liable to strange penalties* (**Charlotte Bronte - *Jane Eyre***)

4) Quantitative analysis showed the following composition of the resultative state subconcept:

Resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
-------------	--------------------	-----------------------

Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	42	71%	10	90%
Psychological state	9	15%	0	0%
Involvement into movement	0	0%	0	0%
Involvement into action	6	11%	1	10%
Social status	2	3%	0	0%
Total	59	100%	11	100%

Quantitative analysis showed the following composition of the non-resultative state subconcept:

Non-resultative		
Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	232	52%
Psychological state	209	47%
Involvement into movement	0	0%

Involvement into action	0	0%
Social status	2	1%
Total	443	100%

5) The concept “state” in general includes 5 gestalt functions. The quantitative data for them are as follows:

- **Physical state GF: 284 examples, 7 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07) → **232 non-res, 42 res actual, 10 res potential**
- **Psychological state GF: 218 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14) → **207 non-res, 11 res actual**
- **Involvement into movement GF: not represented**
- **Involvement into action GF: 7 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF21, SF24, SF25, SF26) → **6 res actual, 1 res potential**
- **Social status GF: 4 examples, 3 semantic functions** (SF27, SF29, SF30) → **2 non-res, 2 res actual**

Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	284	55%
Psychological state	218	42%
Involvement into movement	0	0%
Involvement into action	7	2%
Social status	4	1%
Total	513	100%

The most frequent GF (284 ex.) – Physical state -> *I am already far north of London* (**Mary Shelley – *Frankenstein***)

The most frequent SF (104 ex.) – **SF01** (Physical state + stability) -> *Some of them were just like peasants, ..., but others were very picturesque* (**Bram Stoker – *Dracula***)

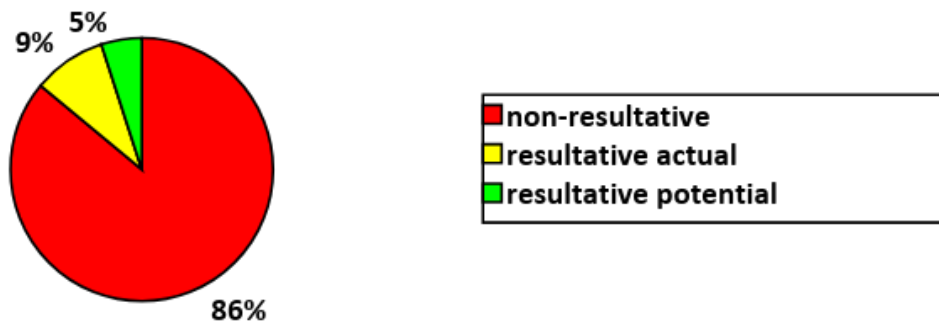
#### 4.4. XX century – overall results.

1) Number of written records: 5

Number of examples: 632

Semantic functions fall into 5 gestalt functions.

#### Subconcepts (%)



The non-resultative subconcept is the most frequent.

#### Number of GFs in each subconcept

Non-resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
4	5	4

2) Number of SFs in each subconcept

Non-resultative	Resultative actual	Resultative potential
15	16	7

3) Structural patterns characterizing GF within the non-resultative

## subconcept

Gestalt functions	Non-resultative	Relative frequency
Physical state	[NP V(lex)] [NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) NP] [NP V(lex) PP]	37%
Psychological state	[NP V(lex)] [NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) NP] [NP V(lex) PP]	61%
Involvement into movement	[NP V(lex) PP]	0,1%
Involvement into action	[NP V(link) AP]	0,9%
Social status	-	0%

The most frequently used structural patterns are:

- [NP V(link) AP] (25%) -> *Stone-hard are the Dwarves in labour or journey (J.R.R. Tolkien - Lord of the rings: The Two Towers)*
- [NP V(lex) PP] (23%) -> *He was sitting with his back to a great tree (J.R.R. Tolkien - Lord of the rings: The Two Towers)*

Structural patterns characterizing GF within the resultative subconcept

Gestalt functions	Resultative actual	Resultative potential	Relative frequency
Physical state	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(be+PartII) PP]	[NP V(link) AP]	45%

	[NP V (be+PartII) QP] [NP V(res)]		
Psychological state	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP] [NP V (be+PartII) INF (CAUSE)]	[NP V(link) AP]	28%
Involvement into movement	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) PP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP] [NP V (be+Part II) CLAUSE (CAUSE / comparison)]	[NP V(lex) NP PP]	4%
Involvement into action	[NP V(link) AP] [NP V(lex) PP] [NP V (be+PartII) QP] [NP V (be+Part II) CLAUSE (CAUSE / comparison)]	[NP V(lex) PP]	19%
Social status	[NP V(link) AP]	-	4%

The most frequently used structural patterns are:

- [NP V(link) AP] (36%) -> *All the islands in the world are drawn here*  
(**William Golding - Lord of the flies**)
- [NP V (be+PartII) QP] (18%) -> *He was almost too well dressed*



*always (Virginia Woolf - Mrs Dalloway)*

4) Quantitative analysis showed the following composition of the resultative state subconcept:

Resultative	Resultative actual		Resultative potential	
	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	30	48%	9	43%
Psychological state	8	13%	9	43%
Involvement into movement	1	1%	2	8%
Involvement into action	20	33%	1	6%
Social status	3	5%	0	0%
Total	62	100%	21	100%

Quantitative analysis showed the following composition of the non-resultative state subconcept:

Non-resultative		
Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	206	37%
Psychological state	338	61%

Involvement into movement	1	0,1%
Involvement into action	4	0,9%
Social status	0	0%
Total	549	100%

5) The concept “State” in general includes 5 gestalt functions. The quantitative data for them are as follows:

- **Physical state GF: 245 examples, 7 semantic functions (SF01, SF02, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07) → 204 non-res, 32 res actual, 9 res potential**
- **Psychological state GF: 355 examples, 6 semantic functions (SF08, SF09, SF10, SF11, SF13, SF14) → 338 non-res, 8 res actual, 9 res potential**
- **Involvement into movement GF: 4 examples, 2 semantic functions (SF 16, SF19) → 1 non-res, 1 res actual, 2 res potential**
- **Involvement into action GF: 25 examples, 3 semantic functions (SF20, SF21, SF24, SF26) → 3 non-res, 21 res actual, 1 res potential**
- **Social status GF: 3 examples, 2 semantic functions (SF27, SF29) → 3 res actual**

Gestalt functions	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
Physical state	245	39%
Psychological state	355	56%
Involvement into movement	4	0,5%

Involvement into action	25	4%
Social status	3	0,5%
Total	632	100%

The most frequent GF (355 ex.) – “Psychological state” -> *He was always unkind to mother...* (**Ethel Voynich - *The Gadfly***)

The most frequent SF (118 ex.) – SF08 (Psychological state + stability) -> *I prefer men to cauliflowers* (**Virginia Woolf - *Mrs Dalloway***)

#### 4.5. Metaphoric usage of resultative constructions.

If we presume that the main cognitive schema [Болдырев 2016] of the proposition, representing the concept “state” in different formats, is “state bearer + static characteristic”, the correlation of the central components of this cognitive schema can be realized as a structure of relations between members of the Event-frame in two ways: logically and metaphorically. Inference of logical relations between the components of the structure lies on the surface with the conventional use of the main member of the proposition - the verb. For example: «He sneezed his nose red». However, in “nonconventionalized” cases [Boas 2003: 113], the acceptability of this or that construction as a representative of the concept “state” is problematic due to the metaphorical nature of the verbal component of the proposition. For example:

*They laughed the poor guy out of the room.*

*Frank sneezed the tissue off the table.*

*Lilly coaxed George under the table.*

Similar instances of using resultative constructions are regarded by us as both grammatical metaphors (High-Level metaphors), which record the change in the transitivity of the verb, and conceptual metaphors.

According to the theory of conceptual metaphor, it is considered as an analogy principle in semantics [Лингвистика конструкций 2010, с. 295], by

which transfer is not confined to an isolated name, but implies a whole conceptual structure (scheme, frame, model, script) which is activated by some word in the mind of a native speaker due to the connection of this word with this conventional structure [Kobozeva 2002]. In the above cases, the verbs, turning from detransitive into transitive and using their lexico-semantic potential, realize the subsidiary “force dynamics” inherent in the semantics of the verb. At the same time, the situation frame (or Event-frame) is replaced by a caused motion-frame - X causes Y to move Z.

Research shows that few metaphorical constructions are found in the Old English period [Vesser 1963: §659]. They first regularly appear in the Middle English period, of the type «He talked himself hoarse», that is, as constructions with quasi-reflexive verbs.

*Men            laughe            hem            selve            to            deap.*  
*Men laugh themselves to death* (1387; Trevisa, *Higden* (Rolls) I. 305) [Broccias 2008].

There is an opinion that historically metaphorization goes from fuzzy to concrete in the semantics of the verb also as well as a result of the analogy process. Thus, the Old English verb “dōn” (close to modern “make”), that originally had a wide range of meanings, is replaced, in particular, by verbs with more specific semantics of effectiveness and mode of action. Moreover, the action is metaphorically interpreted as a force influencing the object (force dynamics). Already since the times of W. Shakespeare there are structures where the object is not a regular member of the actant group. For example:

*a lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind (1588)*

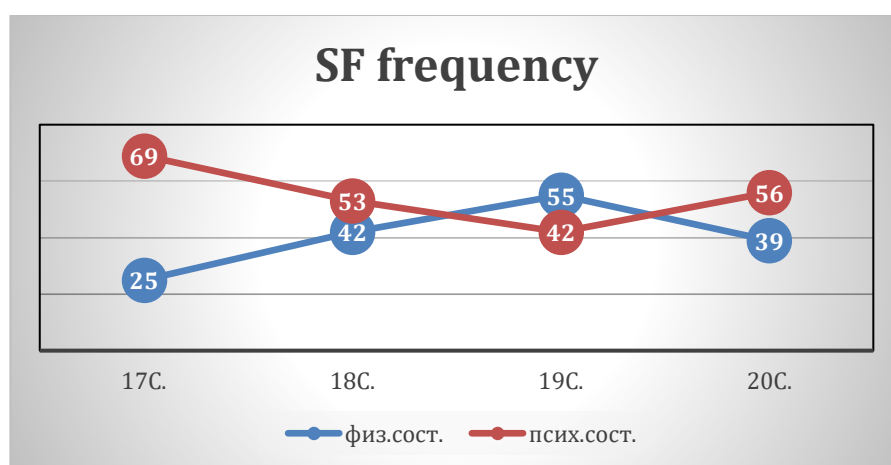
*he drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk (1604)*

In these examples, actions expressed by the verbs «gaze» and «drink» can be interpreted as forces causing the state of a metaphorically manipulated object.

#### 4.6. Possible cognitive interpretation of the turning point (XIX c.) in the development of state semantics.

Our diachronic analysis of “state” semantics (from XVII c. to XX c.) evidenced a somewhat unexpected result in the XIX c: the two most frequent semantic functions – “physical state of man and environment” and “psychological state” started to develop in opposite directions.

Hence, our attempt to find a plausible cognitive account for this turning point.



Since the material under analysis was the novels of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century, we endeavoured to apply to the literature of the Victorian Age. Victorian literature is that produced during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) or the Victorian era. It forms a link and transition between the writers of the romantic period and the very different literature of the 20th century. The 19th century is often regarded as a high point in British literature. The literature of this era was preceded by romanticism and was followed by modernism [Victorian Literature 2012].

The Victorian period was marked by many important social and historical changes that altered the nation in many ways. The population nearly doubled, the British Empire expanded and technological and industrial progress helped Britain become the most powerful country in the world. In a society where modern industries were emerging rapidly, many literary works sought to bring out the grim

reality of a landless working class and the precarious condition of a declining gentry.

The genres of the novel form at that time were: romantic novels, realist novels, sensational novels, domestic novels and gothic novels. It should be mentioned that romantic motifs existed all through the Victorian Age. Gothic literature was also famous during the 18th and the 19th century. The material of our analyses includes novels of different genres: romantic (Ch. Bronte's *Jane Eyre*), sensational (W. Collins' *The Woman in White*), realist (Ch. Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*), and gothic (Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein* and Bram Stoker's *Dracula*). As is known, the literary traditions were not homogeneous in the Victorian Age: trying to break with romanticism, flowering in the XVIII c., the writers very often focus on the traditions of sentimental domestic novel with the emphasis on commonplace and matter-of-factness. The main themes of the early novels were Victorian values and descriptions of way of life and customs of gentry: family, manors, gardens, nature, their form and state. In romantic novels they describe their characters by projecting inner states through external objects, secondary characters, places, events, and weather. Realism also placed an emphasis on describing the material and physical details of life. The gothic novels included psychological and physical terror; mystery and the supernatural. So, descriptions of physical state of man and objects are come across rather often in those literary texts:

*"She lay reclined on a sofa by the fireside"* (**Charlotte Bronte - *Jane Eyre***)

*"The long hot summer was drawing to a close"* (**Wilkie Collins - *The Woman in White***)

*"There was a steaming mist in all the hollows"* (**Charles Dickens - *A Tale of Two Cities***)

*"Some of them were just like peasants, ..., but others were very picturesque"*  
(**Bram Stoker – *Dracula***)

The results of the analysis show the numerical distribution of the two most frequent semantic state functions in the XIX c.: 55% for “physical state” and 42% for “psychological state”.

In the XX c. the numerical distribution is different: it is 39% for “physical state” and 56% for “psychological state”. So, the opposite direction: from “rise to fall” and “from fall to rise” is evident.

What goes on in the English society in the XX c.? By the end of the XIX c. it becomes clear that Britain had passed its heyday, and is gradually turning to its age of uncertainty. This coincided with economic depression, loss of its colonies and the former privileged position in Europe. The English society is grasped by the overall feeling of instability, lack of confidence in future life and fear of what is to come. The literature of the XX c. becomes highly psychological in all genres of the novel.

The way from Romanticism to Modernism is manifested in the novels of V. Woolf – a most prominent figure of Modernism (which is also material of our analysis).

Character in her novels reveals through his inner life, personal impressions, feelings, thoughts and his psychological state by a stream-of consciousness technique:

*And she felt it, she was convinced, ... all because she was coming down to dinner in a white frock to meet Sally Seton!*

*Here she is mending her dress; mending her dress as usual, he thought; here she's been sitting all the time I've been in India; mending her dress; playing about; going to parties; running to the House and back and all that, he thought, growing more and more irritated, more and more agitated...*

*Never, never had he suffered so infernally!*

*She felt only how Sally was being mauled already, maltreated; she felt his hostility; his jealousy; his determination to break into their companionship. All this she saw as one sees a landscape in a flash of lightning — and Sally (never had she admired her so much!) gallantly taking her way unvanquished.*

This all, to my mind, reflects the changes in the language world view [НИКИТИН 1999] from the XVIII to the XIX c., which through literature in its turn reflects the evolution of the conceptual world view of the English society.

As the result, the use of a cognitive approach seems helpful and productive in interpreting a purely linguistic phenomenon – development of “state” semantics.

#### **4.7. Conclusions.**

1. The frequency of occurrence of the representatives of the concept is increasing (within the same number of text pages) in general (from 432 examples in the 17<sup>th</sup> century to 632 in the 20<sup>th</sup> century), and in separate subconcepts: Non-Resultative - from 373 examples to 549, Resultative - from 59 examples to 83. Wherein, the ratio of the Non-Resultative and Resultative examples remains stable - 6:1. The ratio of the Non-Resultative and Resultative examples remains stable - 6:1.

2. The amount of GFs varies from 2 to 5 in different subconcepts. Wherein 2 GFs remain the most frequent for the concept of state: Physical state and Psychological state. Their distribution within subconcepts is different: Psychological state GF prevails in the Non-resultative constructions, Physical state GF –in the Resultative constructions.

3. The number of SFs within the GFs remains almost unchanged for Non-Resultative state and increases for Resultative state: actual - from 13 to 16 SFs and Potential from 2 to 7 SFs.



## 5. General conclusions.

During the analysed historical period, the following changes occurred in the functioning of the representatives of the concept "state":

The frequency of occurrence of the representatives of the concept is increasing (within the same number of text pages) in general and in separate subconcepts. Wherein, the ratio of the Non-Resultative and Resultative examples remains stable.

The amount of GFs varies in different subconcepts, but Physical state GF and Psychological state GF remain the most frequent. Their distribution within subconcepts is different: Psychological state GF prevails in the Non-resultative constructions, Physical state GF –in the Resultative constructions.

The frequency of use of these GFs shows noticeable fluctuations: the 19<sup>th</sup> century is a turning point where the direction of the development changes to the opposite. However, in general, the overall analysis of the results shows that these GFs keep its dominant position throughout the analyzed period.

Metaphorical use of non-resultative and resultative constructions is treated as a transformation of an Event-frame into a caused-motion frame, which is accompanied by changes in the transitivity of the main verb. In this case verbs realize their subsidiary lexico-semantic potential, namely, “force dynamics”.

Viewed historically, the metaphorisation processes are elaboration of the fuzzy broad verb semantics into concrete semantics of effectiveness and mode of action.

The fluctuation in the frequency of occurrence of the most frequent gestalt functions – “Physical state” and “Psychological state” in the XIX c. – i.e. development in opposite directions, can find a plausible cognitive account: the evolution of the conceptual world view of the English society reflected in literature.

The Non-resultative state subconcept retains the qualitative and quantitative composition of the structural-semantic models throughout the period under

analysis (4): [NP V (lex)], [NP V (link) AP], [NP V (lex) NP] and [NP V (link) PP]. The Resultative state subconcept increases the number and composition of structural-semantic models from two in the 17th century to four in the 20th century:

Compare:

The 17<sup>th</sup> century [NP V (lex) NP] e.g. His fiery eyes are fixed upon the earth  
(Chr. Marlowe)

[NP V (link) AP] e.g. Yet was his mother fair (W. Shakespeare)

and

the 20<sup>th</sup> century (there are two new models):

[NP V (result)] e.g. The lake froze

[NP V (lex) NP PP] e.g. The earthquake destroyed buildings to pieces.

The most frequent models for the Non-resultative state subconcept are [NP V (link) AP] and [NP V (link) PP], and for the Resultative state subconcept: [NP V (link) AP] and [NP V (lex) PP].

Thus, diachronic changes in the representation of the concept “state” occur mainly in the growth of their frequency of usage, in the change in the frequency and content of their gestalt functions, in the composition and frequency of structural-semantic models that implement gestalt functions.

Historical changes in the functioning of the representatives of the concept “state”, as well as the dynamics of the processes of their metaphorization, fully fit into the overall picture of the intralinguistic processes characteristic of the period under study:

1) reduction of the morphological potential of the English language and the need to rely on the lexico-syntactic interlevel resource in the expression of grammatical meanings;

2) increasing role of syntax in the history of the English language: “Functionally, in terms of expressing grammatical meanings, the syntax of the New English period is loaded significantly more than in the Middle English and especially in the Old English periods” [Шапошникова 2017];

- 3) growth of the verb compatibility as the result of the introduction of a growing number of verb referent classes into the verb paradigmatics (new groups of “objects”);
- 4) development of new syntactic valencies of the verb;
- 5) changes in verb transitivity, etc.

The interpretation of the concept “state” as a gestalt, in our opinion, sheds light on how linguistic and non-linguistic knowledge is represented in the language, how people perceive language, how they form meanings and choose the means of its representation using both their own language experience, and their own linguistic worldview. This is directly related to the problems of the interaction of lexis and grammar, semantics and syntax, to the questions of the structure of forming language categories in the human mind.

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## 7. Material for analysis.

### 17c.:

William Shakespeare's

*Hamlet*; (<https://www.w3.org/People/maxf/XSLideMaker/hamlet.pdf>)

*Macbeth*; (<http://shakespeare.mit.edu/macbeth/full.html>)

*Othello*; (<https://www.emcp.com/previews/AccessEditions/ACCESS%20EDITIONS/Othello.pdf>)

*King Lear*; (<https://www.ucm.es/data/cont/docs/119-2014-02-19-6.%20King%20Lear.pdf>)

Christopher Marlowe's *Tamburlaine*  
(<http://users.ipfw.edu/stapletm/MSA/docs/CaseMarlowev2Tam.pdf>)

### 18c.:

Henry Fielding's *Tom Jones*;  
(<https://www.bartleby.com/ebook/adobe/301.pdf>)

Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*; (<https://www.planetebook.com/free-ebooks/gullivers-travels.pdf>)

Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*; (<https://www.planetebook.com/free-ebooks/northanger-abbey.pdf>)

Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*; (<https://www.planetebook.com/free-ebooks/robinson-crusoe.pdf>)

Ann Radcliffe's *The Mysteries of Udolpho*;  
([http://www.yorku.ca/inpar/radcliffe\\_udolpho.pdf](http://www.yorku.ca/inpar/radcliffe_udolpho.pdf))

### 19c.:

Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*;  
([http://www.planetpdf.com/planetpdf/pdfs/free\\_ebooks/jane\\_eyre\\_nt.pdf](http://www.planetpdf.com/planetpdf/pdfs/free_ebooks/jane_eyre_nt.pdf))

Wilkie Collins' *The Woman in White*;  
([http://www.gasl.org/refbib/Collins\\_\\_Woman\\_in\\_White.pdf](http://www.gasl.org/refbib/Collins__Woman_in_White.pdf))

Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*; (<https://www.planetebook.com/free-ebooks/frankenstein.pdf>)



Charles Dickens' *A Tale of Two Cities*; (<https://www.planetebook.com/free-ebooks/a-tale-of-two-cities.pdf>)

Bram Stoker's *Dracula*; (<https://www.planetebook.com/free-ebooks/dracula.pdf>)

**20c.:**

Virginia Woolf's *Mrs Dalloway*;  
(<https://ebooks.adelaide.edu.au/w/woolf/virginia/w91md/>)

William Golding's *Lord of the Flies*;  
(<https://d2ct263enury6r.cloudfront.net/X2bpH13Xn4ZJspWQzb5LMu7BGp5CUGaPGFQqVXvLT2M1AW.pdf>)

Ethel Voynich's *The Gadfly*; (<http://www.gutenberg.org/ebooks/3431>)

J.R.R. Tolkien's

*Lord of the Rings: Fellowship of the Ring*;  
(<https://s3.amazonaws.com/scschoofiles/112/j-r-r-tolkien-lord-of-the-rings-01-the-fellowship-of-the-ring-retail-pdf.pdf>)

*Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers* ([http://ae-lib.org.ua/texts-c/tolkien\\_\\_the\\_lord\\_of\\_the\\_rings\\_2\\_\\_en.htm](http://ae-lib.org.ua/texts-c/tolkien__the_lord_of_the_rings_2__en.htm))

## 8. Supplement.

### Representation of the concept «State» in the

### XVII century

#### William Shakespeare - *Hamlet*

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 55
3. Semantic functions fall into 3 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 21 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF05, SF06, SF07)
  - SF01** Physical state + stability (“Bernardo has my place...”), **8 examples** → **7 non-res, 1 res potential**
  - SF02** Physical state + accidentalness (“...’tis bitter cold”), **3 examples** → **2 non-res, 1 res actual**
  - SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“The wind sits in the shoulder of your sail...”), **3 examples** → **1 non-res, 2 res actual**
  - SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“You are the most immediate to our throne”), **1 example** → **1 non-res**
  - SF07** Physical state + manner (“Looks it not like the king?”), **6 examples** → **5 non-res, 1 res actual**
- **Psychological state GF: 32 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF12, SF13, SF14)
  - SF08** Psychological state + stability (“it is offended...”), **19 examples** → **18 non-res, 1 res actual**
  - SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“I am glad to see you well”), **3 examples** → **2 non-res, 1 res actual**
  - SF12** Psychological state + spatial localization (“You are welcome to

Elsinore”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“Into the madness wherein now he raves and we all mourn for”), **4 examples → 4 non-res**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“So have I heard and do in part believe it”), **5 examples → 4 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Involvement into action GF: 2 examples, 2 semantic functions**  
(SF24, SF26)

**SF24** Involvement into action + spatial localization (“My necessaries are embark’d”), **1 example → 1 res actual**

**SF26** Involvement into action +manner (“It harrows me with fear and wonder”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

### William Shakespeare - *Macbeth*

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 73
3. Semantic functions fall into 3 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 25 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF03, SF05, SF06, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“the thane of Cawdor lives...”), **7 examples**  
→ **6 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF02** Physical state + accidentalness (“When the battle’s lost and won”), **5 examples**  
→ **4 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“Light thickens...”), **1 example**  
→ **1 res potential**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“Where hast thou been, sister?”), **3 examples**  
→ **1 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“...with his brandish’d steel which smoked with bloody execution”), **2 examples**  
→ **2 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“What are these...that look not like inhabitants o’ the earth?”), **7 examples**  
→ **5 non-res, 2 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 41 example, 6 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“He needs not our mistrust”), **19 examples**  
→ **19 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“You seem to understand me...”), **4 examples**  
→ **2 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“When I burned in desire...”), **1 example**  
→ **1 non-res**

**SF12** Psychological state + spatial localization (“The sin of my ingratitude even now was heavy on me”), **4 examples**  
→ **4 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“My dull brain was wrought with

things forgotten...”), **3 examples** → **2 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“For brave Macbeth – he well deserves that name”), **10 examples** → **9 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Involvement into action GF: 7 examples, 2 semantic functions**  
(SF21, SF24)

**SF21** Involvement into action + accidentalness (“We are sent to give thee from our royal master thanks”), **6 examples** → **3 non-res, 3 res actual**

**SF24** Involvement into action + cause/source (“Mine eyes are made the fools o’ other senses”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

## William Shakespeare - *Othello*

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 117
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 24 examples, 4 semantic functions**

(SF01, SF04, SF05, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“Are your doors lock’d?”), **12 examples** → **6 non-res, 5 res actual, 1 res potential**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“I bleed still...”), **1 example** → **1 non-res**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“Signior, is all your family within?”), **9 examples** → **8 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“He looks sadly...”), **2 examples** → **1 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 89 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“I know my price...”), **47 examples** → **46 non-res, 1 res potential**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“She loved me for the dangers I have passed...”), **4 examples** → **4 non-res**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“I am bound to thee for ever”), **3 examples** → **2 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“I hate the Moor...”), **10 examples** → **9 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“I take it much unkindly...”), **25 examples** → **25 non-res**

- **Involvement into action GF: 2 examples, 1 semantic functions** (SF25)

**SF25** Involvement into action + cause/source (“When the blood is made dull with the act of sport...”), **2 examples** → **1 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Social status GF: 3 examples, 1 semantic function (SF29)**

**SF29** Social status + stability (“Are they married, think you?”), **3 examples**

→ **3 non-res**

## William Shakespeare - *King Lear*

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 106
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 15 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF01, SF05, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“Yet was his mother fair...”), **10 examples**  
→ **6 non-res, 2 res actual, 2 res potential**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“She’s there and she’s yours...”),  
**4 examples** → **4 non-res**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“Horses are tied by the heads...”), **1 example**  
→ **1 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 86 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF08, SF12, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“Do you know this noble gentleman?”), **59 examples** → **59 non-res**

**SF12** Psychological state + spatial localization (“Thou hadst little wit in thy bald crown”), **1 example** → **1 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“I am made of the same-self metal that my sister is”), **5 examples** → **3 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least”), **21 examples** → **20 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Involvement into action GF: 1 example, 1 semantic functions** (SF25)

**SF25** Involvement into action + cause/source (“It’s had its head bit off by its young”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

- **Social status GF: 4 examples, 1 semantic function** (SF29)

**SF29** Social status + stability (“Is not this your son?”), **4 examples** → **4 non-res**



### **Christopher Marlowe - *Tamburlaine***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 80
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 23 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF01, SF05, SF06, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“His fiery eyes are fixed upon the earth...”), **7 examples → 6 non-res, 1 res potential**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“A thousand Persian horsemen are at hand...”), **9 examples → 5 non-res, 4 res actual**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“the Georgian hills whose tops are covered with Tartarian thieves...”), **3 examples → 2 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“There are in readiness ten thousand horse to carry you from hence”), **4 examples → 1 non-res, 3 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 52 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF08, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“I find myself aggrieved”), **29 examples → 26 non-res, 3 res actual**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“We knew, my lord, before we brought the crown...”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

**SF12** Psychological state + spatial localization (“So do we hope to reign in Asia...”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“This is she with whom I am in love”), **3 examples → 3 non-res**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“I am not wise enough to be a king”), **18 examples → 17 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Involvement into movement GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function** (SF 17)

**SF17** Involvement into movement + spatial localization (“Then shall your

needs and valours be advanced to rooms of honour and nobility”), **1 example → 1 res potential**

- **Involvement into action GF: 4 examples, 3 semantic functions**  
(SF20, SF23, SF25)

**SF20** Involvement into action + stability (“thus the Grecians shall be conquered...”), **1 example → 1 res potential**

**SF23** Involvement into action + duration (“All my youth I have been governed...”), **1 example → 1 res actual**

**SF25** Involvement into action + cause/source (“Unhappy Persia, ... , now to be ruled and governed by a man...”), **2 examples → 2 non-res**

# Representation of the concept «State» in the

## XVIII century

**Henry Fielding - *Tom Jones***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 112
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 51 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF01, SF04, SF05, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“Everything is not agreeable to their taste...”), **19 examples → 19 non-res**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“Mr. Allworthy had been absent a full quarter of a year in London”), **7 examples → 4 non-res, 3 res actual**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“There lately lived, and perhaps lives still a gentleman whose name was Allworthy...”), **13 examples → 13 non-res**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“This dish is too common and vulgar...”), **12 examples → 9 non-res, 3 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 59 examples, 3 semantic functions** (SF08, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“Nor do I fear that my sensible reader...will be offended”), **30 examples → 29 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“And such the respect she bore her master...”), **12 examples → 10 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“A very worthy and beautiful woman, of whom he had been extremely fond...”), **17 examples → 17 non-res**

- **Involvement into action GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function** (SF21)

**SF21** Involvement into action + accidentalness (“Mr. Allworthy is summoned to breakfast...”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

- **Social status GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function (SF30)**

**SF30** Social status + accidentalness (“In less than a month the captain and his lady were man and wife”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

### Jonathan Swift - *Gulliver's Travels*

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 68
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 38 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“On the 5<sup>th</sup> of November, which was the beginning of summer in those parts, the weather being very hazy...”), **10 examples** → **10 non-res**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“The sun began to grow hot...”), **1 example** → **1 res potential**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“He sent me to Emmanuel College in Cambridge at fourteen years old, where I resided three years...”), **2 examples** → **2 non-res**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“My father had a small estate in Nottinghamshire”), **10 examples** → **6 non-res, 4 res actual**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“Twelve of our crew were dead by immoderate labour and ill food”), **3 examples** → **1 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“...in Nottinghamshire, his native country, where he now lives retired”), **12 examples** → **10 non-res, 2 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 21 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF10, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“...as I always believed it would be, some time or other, my fortune to do”), **11 examples** → **11 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“The emperor had a mind one day to entertain me...”), **4 examples** → **4 non-res**

**SF10** Psychological state + potential change (“About three years ago, Mr. Gulliver growing weary of the concourse of curious people...”), **1 example** → **1 res potential**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“The hurgo (for so they call a great lord, as I afterwards learnt) understood me very well”), **5 examples** → **5 non-res**

- **Involvement into movement GF: 2 examples, 1 semantic function**  
(SF 17)

**SF17** Im + spatial localization (“I was raised and slung into the engine...”), **2 examples** → **1 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Involvement into action GF: 7 examples, 4 semantic functions**  
(SF20, SF21, SF25, SF26)

**SF20** Involvement into action + stability (“My hours of leisure I spent reading the best authors, ..., being always provided with a good number of books”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

**SF21** Involvement into action + accidentalness (“He is shipwrecked, and swims for his life”), **3 examples** → **1 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF25** Involvement into action + cause/source (“I was recommended by my good master, Mr. Bates...”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

**SF26** Involvement into action + manner (“My arms and legs were strongly fastened on each side to the ground”), **2 examples** → **2 res actual**

### **Jane Austen - *Northanger Abbey***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 122
3. Semantic functions fall into 3 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 35 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF01, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“His name was Richard – and he had never been handsome”), **15 examples → 12 non-res, 3 res actual**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“At fifteen, appearances were mending...”), **2 examples → 1 non-res, 1 res potential**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“The wheels have been fairly worn out these ten years at least”), **2 examples → 1 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“...and he only was absent”), **5 examples → 4 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“No one who had ever seen Catherine Morland in her infancy would have supposed her born to be a heroine”), **11 examples → 11 non-res**

- **Psychological state GF: 85 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“He was not in the least addicted to locking up his daughters”), **44 examples → 44 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“I die to see him”), **5 examples → 5 non-res**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“I always wanted you to know her”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“Catherine was delighted with this extension to her Bath acquaintance”), **7 examples → 6 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“Mr. Tilney was polite enough to seem interested”), **28 examples → 28 non-res**

- **Social status GF: 2 examples, 1 semantic function (SF29)**

**SF29** Social status + stability (“Mrs. Thorpe was a widow, and not a very rich one”), **2 examples → 1 non-res, 1 res actual**



**Daniel Defoe - *Robinson Crusoe***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 75
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 34 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF01, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“It was a great while before he had any assurances that I was not drowned”), **7 examples → 2 non-res, 5 res actual**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“...and after we had lain four or five days”), **3 examples → 2 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“He got a good estate, and ... lived afterwards at York”), **15 examples → 12 non-res, 3 res actual**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“One of our men die of the calenture”), **1 example → 1 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“However, the storm was so violent that...”), **8 examples → 6 non-res, 2 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 38 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“What became of my second brother I never knew”), **14 examples → 14 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“I had slept well in the night, and was now no more seasick”), **7 examples → 7 non-res**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“I was very grave for all that day”), **3 examples → 2 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF12** Psychological state + spatial localization (“I was not very easy and happy in the world”), **2 examples → 2 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“I was sincerely affected with this discourse”), **2 examples → 1 res actual, 1 res potential**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“He was so moved that he broke off the

discourse”), **10 examples** → **6 non-res, 4 res actual**

- **Involvement into movement GF: 2 examples, 1 semantic function**  
(SF 17)

**SF17** Involvement into movement + spatial localization (“That evil influence... hurried me into the wild”), **2 examples** → **2 res actual**

- **Involvement into action GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function**  
(SF24)

**SF24** Involvement into action + spatial localization (“I was recommended to the house of a good honest man”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

**Ann Radcliffe - *The Mysteries of Udolpho***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 67
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 30 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“Emily resembled her mother”), **4 examples**  
→ **4 non-res**

**SF03** Physical state + accidentalness (“He was sometimes accompanied in these little excursions by Madame St. Aubert”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“It is near five years since I have been there”), **2 examples** → **2 non-res**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“On the pleasant banks of Garonne, ..., stood, ..., the chateau of Monsieur St. Aubert”), **12 examples** → **9 non-res, 3 res actual**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“I live for my family and myself”), **1 example** → **1 non-res**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“The windows of this room were particularly pleasant”), **10 examples** → **10 non-res**

- **Psychological state GF: 35 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“M. St. Aubert loved to wonder, with his wife and daughter, on the margin of the Garonne”), **16 examples** → **16 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“Emily was at first overwhelmed with the intelligence”), **3 examples** → **2 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“To this spot he had been attached from his infancy”), **3 examples** → **2 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“He never could find amusement in torturing or destroying”), **2 examples** → **2 res actual**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“But St. Aubert had too nice a sense of honour to fulfil the latter hope”), **11 examples** → **11 non-res**

- **Involvement into action GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function**  
(SF25)

**SF25** Involvement into action + cause/source (“Her father, who was attacked with a fever”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

- **Social status GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function** (SF27)

**SF27** Social status + duration (“His only surviving sister, who had been for some years a widow”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

# Representation of the concept «State» in the

## XIX century

**Charlotte Bronte - *Jane Eyre***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 81
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 28 examples, 6 semantic functions (SF01, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07)**

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“You have no money...”), **14 examples → 14 non-res**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“I grew by degrees cold as a stone...”), **1 example → 1 res potential**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“Mr. Reed had been dead nine years”), **1 example → 1 res actual**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“She lay reclined on a sofa by the fireside”), **9 examples → 8 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“Mrs. Reed was blind and deaf on the subject”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“How quiet and plain all the girls at Lowood look”), **2 examples → 2 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 51 examples, 6 semantic functions (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14)**

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“I never liked long walks”), **29 examples → 29 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“Further out-door exercise was now out of the question”), **7 examples → 6 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“I felt so sheltered and befriended

while he sat in the chair near my pillow”), **1 example** → **1 non-res**

**SF12** Psychological state + spatial localization (“But it was always in her...”), **2 examples** → **2 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“I was bewildered by the terror he inspired”), **2 examples** → **1 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“She lay... and with her darlings about her looked perfectly happy”), **10 examples** → **10 non-res**

- **Involvement into action GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function**  
(SF26)

**SF26** Involvement into action +manner (“...a moment’s mutiny had already rendered me liable to strange penalties”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

- **Social status GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function** (SF27)

**SF27** Social status + duration (“My mother and father had been married a year”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

### Wilkie Collins - *The Woman in White*

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 114
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 58 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF01, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“My sister Sarah and I were the sole survivors of the family of five children”), **21 examples → 20 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“The long hot summer was drawing to a close”), **2 examples → 2 res potential**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“My father had been dead some years”), **8 examples → 7 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“...when I stood before the gate of my mother’s cottage”), **14 examples → 8 non-res, 6 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“My mother sat by the open window laughing and fanning herself”), **13 examples → 12 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 52 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“We don’t want genius in this country”), **15 examples → 15 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“...and my soul was on fire to speak but I held my tongue”), **6 examples → 6 non-res**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“They had known each other when they were children”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

**SF12** Psychological state + spatial localization (“The woman in white was still on my mind”), **2 examples → 2 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“I am flushed by the recollection of my own eloquence”), **5 examples → 5 res actual**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“The writer of these introductory lines

... happens to be more closely connected than others with the incidents...”), **23 examples** → **22 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Involvement into action GF: 3 examples, 3 semantic functions**  
(SF21, SF24, SF26)

**SF21** Involvement into action + accidentalness (“The fading summer left me out of health”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

**SF24** Involvement into action + spatial localization (“All the necessary instructions for my journey were carefully and clearly added in a postscript”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

**SF26** Involvement into action +manner (“I have been cruelly used and cruelly wronged”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

- **Social status GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function** (SF30)

**SF30** Social status + accidentalness (“My mother was twice married”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**



### Mary Shelley - *Frankenstein*

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 72
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 30 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“Snow and frost are banished”), **9 examples**  
→ **7 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“I am about to proceed on a long and difficult voyage”), **2 examples** → **2 res potential**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“The sun is forever visible”), **4 examples** → **4 non-res**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“I am already far north of London”), **7 examples** → **7 non-res**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“I feel my heart glow with an enthusiasm which elevates me to heaven”), **4 examples** → **3 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“I am glowing with the enthusiasm of success”), **4 examples** → **2 non-res, 1 res actual, 1 res potential**

- **Psychological state GF: 40 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“Do I not deserve to accomplish some great purpose?”), **12 examples** → **11 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“I felt a little proud when my captain offered me the second dignity in the vessel...”), **2 examples** → **1 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“he loved a young Russian lady of moderate fortune”), **9 examples** → **9 non-res**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“...yet I was passionately fond of reading”), **17 examples** → **17 non-res**

- **Involvement into action GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function**  
(SF25)  
**SF25** Involvement into action + cause/source (“We wrapped him up in blankets...”), **1 example → 1 res actual**
- **Social status GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function** (SF27)  
**SF27** Social status + duration (“They had not been long married...”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

### Charles Dickens - *A Tale of Two Cities*

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 112
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 84 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“My friend is dead, my neighbour is dead”), **37 examples → 36 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF02** Physical state + accidentalness (“A very remarkable transformation had come over him in a few seconds. He had no good-humour in his face”), **3 examples → 3 res actual**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“Mr. Lorry’s spirits grew heavier and heavier”), **1 example → 29 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“Mr. Lorry had been idle a long time”), **1 example → 1 res potential**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“There was a steaming mist in all the hollows”), **21 examples → 18 non-res, 3 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“All three were wrapped to the cheek-bones and over the ears”), **21 examples → 16 non-res, 5 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 26 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“The passenger started, as a nervous passenger might, and was disturbed in mind”), **17 examples → 17 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“Take that message back, and they will know that I received this”), **3 examples → 3 non-res**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“In those days, travellers were very shy...”), **3 examples → 3 non-res**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“Miss Manette had taken some refreshment on the road, and required non then, and was extremely anxious to see

the gentleman...”), **3 examples → 3 non-res**

- **Involvement into action GF: 1 example, 1 semantic functions**

(SF24)

**SF24** Involvement into action + spatial localization (“...when that wine too would be spilled on the street-stones”), **1 example → 1 res potential**

- **Social status GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function ( SF29)**

**SF29** Social status + stability (“I am an orphan and have no friend who could go with me”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

**Bram Stoker - *Dracula***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 134
3. Semantic functions fall into 3 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 84 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“Some of them were just like peasants, ..., but others were very picturesque”), **23 examples → 18 non-res, 5 res actual**

**SF02** Physical state + accidentalness (“I had all sorts of queer dreams”), **8 examples → 7 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“It grew colder and colder still”), **3 examples → 3 res potential**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“I must have been sleeping soundly then”), **5 examples → 5 non-res**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“The crucifix is still round my neck”), **22 examples → 16 non-res, 6 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“Buda-Pesth seems a wonderful place”), **23 examples → 23 non-res**

- **Psychological state GF: 49 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“They knew nothing at all”), **19 examples → 19 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“I feared to go very far from the station”), **15 examples → 15 non-res**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“I must have been mad for the time...”), **1 example → 1 non-res**

**SF12** Psychological state + spatial localization (“You will enjoy your stay in my beautiful land”), **2 examples → 2 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“I was filled with agitation...”), **1**

**example → 1 non-res**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“I found my smattering of German very useful here”), **11 examples → 11 non-res**

- **Involvement into action GF: 1 example, 1 semantic functions**  
(SF24)

**SF24** Involvement into action + spatial localization (“The road was cut through the pine woods”), **1 example → 1 res actual**

# Representation of the concept «State» in the

## XX century

Virginia Woolf - *Mrs Dalloway*

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 238
3. Semantic functions fall into 5 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 68 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“How fresh, how calm... the air was in the early morning”), **30 examples → 29 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF02** Physical state + accidentalness (“She was over fifty and grown very white since her illness”), **2 examples → 1 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“She could remember growing cold with excitement...”), **3 examples → 3 res potential**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“For thirty seconds all heads were inclined in the same way – to the window”), **9 examples → 8 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“The King and Queen were at the palace”), **14 examples → 11 non-res, 3 res actual**

**SF06** Physical state + manner (“He was almost too well dressed always”), **10 examples → 29 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 162 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF10, SF11, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“I prefer men to cauliflowers”), **118 examples → 118 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“And she felt it, she was convinced, ... all because she was coming down to dinner in a white frock to meet

Sally Seton!”), **8 examples** → **8 non-res**

**SF10** Psychological state + potential change (“Here she is mending her dress; mending her dress as usual, he thought; here she’s been sitting all the time I’ve been in India; mending her dress; playing about; going to parties; running to the House and back and all that, he thought, growing more and more irritated, more and more agitated”), **5 examples** → **3 non-res, 2 res potential**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“They had known each other since childhood”), **14 examples** → **14 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“...of the enduring symbol of the state which will be known to curious antiquaries”), **4 examples** → **4 non-res**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“Never, never had he suffered so infernally!”), **13 examples** → **12 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Involvement into movement GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function**  
(SF 16)

**SF16** Involvement into movement + duration (“The coffee was very slow in coming”), **1 example** → **1 res potential**

- **Involvement into action GF: 3 examples, 3 semantic functions**  
(SF20, SF21, SF24)

**SF20** Involvement into action + stability (“There he stood by Miss Parry's chair as though he had been cut out of wood...”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

**SF21** Involvement into action + accidentalness (“An ancestor had been with Marie Antoinette, had his head cut off...”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

**SF24** Involvement into action + spatial localization (“Clarissa was suspended on one side of Brook Street”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**

- **Social status GF: 3 examples, 2 semantic functions** (SF27, SF29)

**SF27** Social status + duration (“But her husband, for they had been married four, five years now”), **2 examples** → **2 res actual**

**SF29** Social status + stability (“But she's not married; she's young...”), **1 example** → **1 res actual**



## **William Golding - *Lord of the flies***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 100
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 56 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“...his grey shirt stuck to him”), **19 examples** → **19 non-res**

**SF02** Physical state + accidentalness (“Finally the laughter died away...”), **3 examples** → **3 res actual**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“And I’ve been wearing specs since I was three”), **4 examples** → **3 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“But he wasn’t in the passenger cabin...”), **13 examples** → **11 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“...and the spectacles were dimmed with mist”), **6 examples** → **5 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“The water was warmer than his blood...”), **11 examples** → **10 non-res, 1 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 37 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF08, SF10, SF11, SF13)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“How does he know we’re here?”), **32 examples** → **32 non-res**

**SF10** Psychological state + potential change (“...and we’ll want to know all their names”), **2 examples** → **1 res potential**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“Henry was a bit of a leader this afternoon”), **1 example** → **1 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“...and the eye was shocked and incredulous at such cheery duplication”), **2 examples** → **2 non-res**

- **Involvement into movement GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function**

(SF 19)

**SF19** Im + manner (“Their black caps of maintenance were slid over one ear like berets”), **1 example → 1 res actual**

- **Involvement into action GF: 6 examples, 2 semantic functions**

(SF20, SF21)

**SF20** Involvement into action + stability (“All the islands in the world are drawn here”), **2 examples → 1 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF21** Involvement into action + accidentalness (“...so the fat boy was forced to continue”), **4 examples → 4 res actual**

**Ethel Voynich - *The Gadfly***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 107
3. Semantic functions fall into 3 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 42 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF03, SF04, SF05, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“After the funeral I was ill...”), **5 examples**  
→ **4 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF02** Physical state + accidentalness (“The roses had run wild...”), **1 example**  
→ **1 res actual**

**SF03** Physical state + potential change (“It was growing dark...”), **5 examples**  
→ **5 res potential**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“She was a slave till the day she died...”), **3 examples**  
→ **3 non-res**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“Arthur sat in the library...”), **13 examples**  
→ **11 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“The windows stood wide open”), **15 examples**  
→ **13 non-res, 2 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 61 examples, 5 semantic functions** (SF08, SF10, SF11, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“I’m sure you put it here”), **44 examples**  
→ **44 non-res**

**SF10** Psychological state + potential change (“Julia would have driven me mad...”), **4 examples**  
→ **4 res potential**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“The whole family had been staunch Protestants... ever since Burton&Sons”), **2 examples**  
→ **2 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“He was always unkind to mother...”), **5 examples**  
→ **4 non-res, 1 res potential**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“Mr Burton didn’t like at all the

idea...”), **6 examples** → **6 non-res**

- **Involvement into action GF: 4 examples, 1 semantic function**

(SF21)

**SF21** Involvement into action + accidentalness (“I must rewrite the passage; it has got torn up”), **4 examples** → **1 non-res, 3 res actual**

**J.R.R. Tolkien - *Lord of the rings: Fellowship of the Ring***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 89
3. Semantic functions fall into 4 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 19 examples, 4 semantic functions** (SF01, SF05, SF06, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“...they now belonged to the legendary past”), **6 examples → 6 non-res**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“They lived on the Hill itself...”), **6 examples → 6 non-res**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“The road to the gate was blocked with barrows and handcarts...”), **1 example → 1 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“He goes on living...never looking a day older”), **6 examples → 4 non-res, 1 res actual, 1 res potential**

- **Psychological state GF: 60 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF08, SF09, SF10, SF11, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“But he had no close friends”), **18 examples → 18 non-res**

**SF09** Psychological state + accidentalness (“You’re right, Dad!”), **15 examples → 9 non-res, 6 res actual**

**SF10** Psychological state + potential change (“It went on until his forties were running out”), **1 example → 1 res potential**

**SF11** Psychological state + duration (“Bilbo had been specializing in food for many years”), **5 examples → 4 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“Mr. Baggins was generous with his money”), **11 examples → 11 non-res**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“...who did not much like the miller”), **10 examples → 10 non-res**

- **Involvement into movement GF: 1 example, 1 semantic function**

(SF 19)

**SF19** Involvement into movement + manner (“I am being swept off my feet at last”), **1 example** → **1 res potential**

- **Involvement into action GF: 9 examples, 3 semantic functions**

(SF21, SF24, SF26)

**SF21** Involvement into action + accidentalness (“And the Hobbiton post-office was blocked”), **3 examples** → **2 res actual, 1 res potential**

**SF24** Involvement into action + spatial localization (“A rumour was spread about that...”), **4 examples** → **4 res actual**

**SF26** Involvement into action +manner (“...but they were so patched and weatherstained that...”), **2 examples** → **2 res actual**

**J.R.R. Tolkien - *Lord of the rings: The Two Towers***

1. Number of pages: 100
2. Number of examples: 98
3. Semantic functions fall into 3 gestalt functions.

- **“Physical state” GF: 60 examples, 6 semantic functions** (SF01, SF02, SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07)

**SF01** Physical state + stability (“...but the sun seemed darkened”), **8 examples → 6 non-res, 2 res actual**

**SF02** Physical state + accidentalness (“The world has all grown strange”), **2 examples → 1 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF04** Physical state + duration (“Éomer was silent for a moment”), **4 examples → 4 non-res**

**SF05** Physical state + spatial localization (“He was sitting with his back to a great tree”), **26 examples → 23 non-res, 3 res actual**

**SF06** Physical state + cause/source (“He was pierced with many black-feathered arrows...”), **3 examples → 2 non-res, 1 res actual**

**SF07** Physical state + manner (“Many Orcs lay slain...”), **17 examples → 15 non-res, 2 res actual**

- **Psychological state GF: 35 examples, 3 semantic functions** (SF08, SF13, SF14)

**SF08** Psychological state + stability (“He desired to go there himself”), **29 examples → 29 non-res**

**SF13** Psychological state + cause/source (“We intend no evil to Rohan”), **3 examples → 3 non-res**

**SF14** Psychological state + manner (“Stone-hard are the Dwarves in labour or journey...”), **3 examples → 3 non-res**

- **Involvement into action GF: 3 examples, 2 semantic functions** (SF24, SF26)

**SF24** Involvement into action + spatial localization (“Upon a stake in the

middle was set a great goblin head”), **1 example → 1 res actual**

**SF26** Involvement into action +manner (“His legs were securely bound...”)

**2 examples → 1 non-res, 1 res actual**



## 9. Teacher Resource.

Предлагаемые упражнения предназначены для бакалавров 3 года обучения по направлению «Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур» и могут быть использованы при изучении дисциплины «Теоретическая грамматика (первый иностранный язык)».

Данные упражнения могут способствовать формированию общепрофессиональной компетенции ОПК-3 «владение системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, словообразовательных явлений и закономерностей функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностей».

Для этого студент должен

### **Знать**

- строевые особенности английского языка и организовать полученные знания в систему;
- основные закономерности в функционировании грамматических явлений в составе категорий, определяющих строй данного языка, в том числе, современные подходы к изучению грамматических явлений в рамках новой когнитивно-дискурсивной парадигмы;
- основные тенденции в развитии грамматических исследований в рамках отечественной и зарубежных лингвистических школ.

### **Уметь**

- объяснять значимость грамматических категорий и явлений в изучении функционирования английского языка;
- соотносить изучаемые языковые явления с грамматическими сферами морфологии и синтаксиса, а также с особенностями стиля/регистра речи.

### **Владеть**

- дискурсивными стратегиями и тактиками, представлениями об

иностранной культуре англоговорящих стран;

- набором адекватных терминов для обозначения и характеристики обсуждаемых понятий.

### **Texts and exercises.**

#### **Text 1 (King Lear by William Shakespeare, Act 1 Scene 3)**

The Duke of Albany's palace.

*(Goneril; Oswald)*

*Enter Goneril and Steward Oswald.*

**GONERIL**

Did my father strike my gentleman for chiding of his Fool?

**OSWALD**

Ay, madam.

**GONERIL**

By day and night he wrongs me, every hour

He flashes into one gross crime or other

That sets us all at odds. I'll not endure it.

His knights grow riotous, and himself upbraids us

On every trifle. When he returns from hunting,

I will not speak with him; say I am sick.

If you come slack of former services,

You shall do well; the fault of it I'll answer.

*Horns within.*

**OSWALD**

He's coming, madam, I hear him.

**GONERIL**

Put on what weary negligence you please,

You and your fellows; I'd have it come to question.

If he distaste it, let him to my sister,

Whose mind and mine I know in that are one,  
 Not to be overrul'd. Idle old man,  
 That still would manage those authorities  
 That he hath given away! Now by my life  
 Old fools are babes again, and must be us'd  
 With checks as flatteries, when they are seen abus'd.  
 Remember what I have said.

**OSWALD**

Well, madam.

**GONERIL**

And let his knights have colder looks among you;  
 What grows of it, no matter. Advise your fellows so.  
 I would breed from hence occasions, and I shall,  
 That I may speak. I'll write straight to my sister  
 To hold my very course. Prepare for dinner.

*Exeunt.*

**Text 2 (Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte, extract)**

I was a discord in Gateshead Hall: I was like nobody there; I had nothing in harmony with Mrs. Reed or her children, or her chosen vassalage. If they did not love me, in fact, as little did I love them. They were not bound to regard with affection a thing that could not sympathise with one amongst them; a heterogeneous thing, opposed to them in temperament, in capacity, in propensities; a useless thing, incapable of serving their interest, or adding to their pleasure; a noxious thing, cherishing the germs of indignation at their treatment, of contempt of their judgment. I know that had I been a sanguine, brilliant, careless, exacting, handsome, romping child -- though equally dependent and friendless -- Mrs. Reed would have endured my presence more complacently; her children would have entertained for me more of the cordiality of fellow-feeling; the servants would have been less prone to make me the scapegoat of the nursery.

Daylight began to forsake the red-room; it was past four o'clock, and the beclouded afternoon was tending to drear twilight. I heard the rain still beating continuously on the staircase window, and the wind howling in the grove behind the hall; I grew by degrees cold as a stone, and then my courage sank. My habitual mood of humiliation, self-doubt, forlorn depression, fell damp on the embers of my decaying ire. All said I was wicked, and perhaps I might be so; what thought had I been but just conceiving of starving myself to death? That certainly was a crime: and was I fit to die? Or was the vault under the chancel of Gateshead Church an inviting bourne? In such vault I had been told did Mr. Reed lie buried; and led by this thought to recall his idea, I dwelt on it with gathering dread. I could not remember him; but I knew that he was my own uncle -- my mother's brother -- that he had taken me when a parentless infant to his house; and that in his last moments he had required a promise of Mrs. Reed that she would rear and maintain me as one of her own children. Mrs. Reed probably considered she had kept this promise; and so she had, I dare say, as well as her nature would permit her; but how could she really like an interloper not of her race, and unconnected with her, after her husband's death, by any tie? It must have been most irksome to find herself bound by a hard-wrung pledge to stand in the stead of a parent to a strange child she could not love, and to see an uncongenial alien permanently intruded on her own family group.

### **Task 1.**

Read the texts twice. Underline constructions or utterances in which a certain type of state is expressed.

*E.g. I will not speak with him; say I am sick.*

### **Task 2.**

Gestalt functions within the concept of state:

- physical state
- psychological state

- social status
- involvement into movement
- involvement into action

Which gestalt functions of those stated in the list above are represented in Text 1? Text 2?

*E.g. I will not speak with him; say I am sick. -> physical state*

### **Task 3.**

Try to identify semantic functions which correspond to the examples you singled out in Task 1. Do they correspond to those mentioned in the list (see Supplement)?

*E.g. in fact, as little did I love them -> psychological state with a feature of manner; corresponds to SF14 from the list.*

### **Task 4.**

Compare the statistics you've got: how many GFs are represented in Text 1? Text 2? What about semantic functions? Make conclusions about the representation of the concept of state in the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Task 5.**

How is state expressed in your examples grammatically? Analyze the grammatical constructions which are used in both texts to express state.

*E.g. I will not speak with him; say [I am sick]. -> [ NP V(link) AP ]*

Are the constructions from your examples present in both texts? Are there any differences in terms of grammatical expression of state in the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries?

### **Task 6.**

Taking into account the overall statistics (number of GFs and SFs, grammatical constructions expressing state), make a conclusion about the

peculiarities of expressing state in different periods of human history. If there are any significant differences, what are they? How can you account for them, using the background knowledge about the sociopolitical situation in the given historical periods?

### **Supplement.**

Semantic functions:

1. Physical state + stability

*My feet ache.*

2. Physical state + accidentalness

*He bled to death.*

3. Physical state + potential change

*She is growing fat.*

4. Physical state + duration

*The audience is sinking into silence.*

5. Physical state + spatial localization

*She was always growing fat in her mother's house.*

6. Physical state + cause/source

*He broke her favorite vase to pieces.*

7. Physical state + manner

*The lake froze rock solid.*

8. Psychological state + stability

*He adores this painting.*

9. Psychological state + accidentalness

*I was amazed to see my father there.*

10. Psychological state + potential change

*She was slowly starting to panic.*

11. Psychological state + duration

*She felt filled with excitement for nearly an hour.*

12. Psychological state + spatial localization

*His name tasted delicious on her tongue.*

13. Psychological state + cause/source

*She was surprised by her brother's behavior.*

14. Psychological state + manner

*She felt deeply ashamed of her actions.*

15. Involvement into movement + accidentalness

*Mary urged Bill into the house.*

16. Involvement into movement + duration

*She has been dancing Pat off the stage for half an hour.*

17. Involvement into movement + spatial localization

*She has danced the poor guy off the stage.*

18. Involvement into movement + cause/source

*He was danced off the stage by the crowd.*

19. Involvement into movement + manner

*He fiercely coaxed George under the table.*

20. Involvement into action + stability

*She always paints the walls blue.*

21. Involvement into action + accidentalness

*My frock was ironed by that time.*

22. Involvement into action + potential change

*She was tearing the blouse to pieces.*

23. Involvement into action + duration

*She was ironing her clothes for half an hour.*

24. Involvement into action + spatial localization

*They laughed him out of the room.*

25. Involvement into action + cause/source

*The house is painted red by the old master.*

26. Involvement into action + manner

*They cruelly laughed him out of the room.*

27. Social status + duration

*They have been married for 20 years.*

28. Social status + spatial localization

*They were married in church.*

29. Social status + stability

*She is married.*

30. Social status + accidentalness

*My mother was twice married.*

### **Lecture: State from the point of view of Construction Grammar**

#### **(extract)**

As an ontological concept, “state” has two subconcepts: non-resultative state and resultative (actual and potential) state. The resultative state was studied in detail in the form of so-called resultative constructions by representatives of Construction Grammar (CxG), whose theory was proposed by C. Fillmore. In this case, a construction is understood as “a linguistic expression that has an aspect of the expression plan or the content plan that is not deducible from the meaning or form of the constituent parts. Its elements can be morphemes, words, sentences”.

Hence the basic postulates of Construction Grammar:

1. elements of one level constantly interact with elements of another level;
2. analysis at different levels is conducted not consecutively, but simultaneously;
3. meaning of the structure is not a simple sum, but the result of a complex interaction of many features of individual components.

H. Boas: “...Construction grammar integrates different kinds of linguistic information – semantic, pragmatic and syntactic information among others – in such a way that allows to determine the extent to which the different kinds of information are related and influence each other”.

H. Boas, one of the leading representatives of Construction Grammar, writes: “The form of a construction can be associated with different kinds of



grammatically relevant information that can be semantic, pragmatic, syntactic, morphological, phonological or lexical in nature”.

The ideas stated above, in our opinion, closely lead Construction Grammar researchers to understanding structures as a gestalt, which prototypically represents the concept of “state”.

Let us recall our definition of “state” as a linguistic concept: it is a unit of knowledge conveying the language representation of world knowledge as a gestalt.

However, language does not directly represent knowledge about the world “as it is”, but about a world that has already been projected into our consciousness. Consequently, a state is a gestalt that has received conceptual processing, that is, a concept. Why is "world knowledge" transmitted as gestalts? Because gestalts are integrated and unified conceptual structures with a broad meaning that are not formed by simple adding the information about their components. The concept “state” as a linguistic concept can be viewed as a way of correlating meanings with surface forms. In other words, the concept of “state” has different linguistic representatives, combining morphological, lexical, and syntactic ways of forming and transmitting conceptual semantics.

The representation of the concept of “state” is expressed linguistically by propositional (mainly predicate-argument) structures as a sentence, text and extra-linguistic (encyclopedic) information, which at speech level is realized as a statement, discourse and background knowledge, and at the cognitive level as knowledge about the language, the situation and the world.

The nuclear semantic structure of a simple sentence (proposition), as a rule, includes a subject, a predicate, and an object. In the verbal semantics, there is usually an implicit indication of the number of actant positions in the verb. But in reality, not all the actants of the verb are actualized in the process of forming the sentence. For example, there are non-actant structures «The vase broke», where the performer of the action and the object are not encoded. At the same time, the semantics of the representatives of the concept “state” can be determined by inference, when the situation is “completed” on the basis of world knowledge.

Compare the following examples:

(1) The dog barked itself hoarse.

The dog barked the postman off the property.

(2) Joyce hung on and broke himself decisively in the ninth game.

In the first case (1), the linguistic knowledge of the polysemy of the verb “bark” predetermines the semantics of the construction; in the 2nd example, the semantics of state is derived inferentially from a proposition based on the sports context (knowledge about the world).

Although the representation of the concept of “state” is realized in different formats, we assume that it is the predicate-argument structure (in the format of sentence) that has prototypical properties. And here we find a direct correspondence to gestalt constructions, which are the object of Construction Grammar.